P & O

SCOTCH WHISKY,
11 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,701—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th Aug.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th „
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. London	14th „
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st „
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
MARIATERESA		3,042	1st Oct., 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Dec, 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIC	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060	„ 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Aug., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug., 12, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
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CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road,
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 24th August, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 26th August.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 24th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th August, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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CALCUTTA.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
YARRA	4,255	………	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	23rd Aug., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SULTAN	2,884	Bohnsack	1st Sept.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN

MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

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F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 7th Aug., 1899.

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DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

CHAMPAGNES!
CHAMPAGNES!!

GIESLER'S
CELEBRATED BRANDS

TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES

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SPECIALLY SELECTED
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	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pts.	40	45
Qts.	76	85

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

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(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER'

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	8
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

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Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

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Description	1 lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	½ lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	¼ lb. tin. Rs. a. p.
PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE	1 4 0	0 10 6	0 5 6
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PURE GROUND INDIAN COFFEE	1 0 0	0 8 6	0 4 6

All the above Coffees are Guaranteed Pure UNADULTERATED, and being daily Roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine Aroma is preserved. A trial earnestly solicited.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.
TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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ESTABLISHED 1887.

FLEUSS TYRES!! FLEUSS TYRES!!

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider ; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,

CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

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VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 18), Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
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EXERCISE FOR MIND AND BODY.
FOR MEN, WOMEN, OR CHILDREN.

Complete Apparatus with Concise Chart, showing 34 Exercises.

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At 3 Annas per lb.

"DUM BELLS."—By F. Graf. 1899. Edition........Ans.	12
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"INDIAN CLUBS, DUM BELLS and FEATS with the Sword." Illustrated........Ans.	6

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MESSRS. TULLOCH and ALLAN will ARRIVE about the 3rd September with a splendid BATCH of WALERS, among which are the celebrated thoroughbreds "Holkar" "All Gold" "Terapore" a "Russley" mare and a "Roodee" colt, and many other specially selected Horses.

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AN INSPECTOR for the HOUSE INSPECTION BRANCH of the Executive Engineer's Department, Bombay Municipality. Knowledge of Engineering essential. Preference will be given to an L. C. E. Salary Rupees 100 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, should be made to the

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
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BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

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BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
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OFFICE.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

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Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 12 CASES DAMAGED TEA (LIPTON'S).

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1899, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order and on account of the North Queensland Insurance Co., Ld.

Landed ex. s. s. "Lalpoora."

D C O—12 cases damaged tea (Lipton's) eace case of 60 tins, of 1 lb. each.

Will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla, The Administrator of the estate of Essa Hajee Joonus, deceased, and guardian of the properties of Harnoo Tar Mahomed, Abdul Cadur Tar Mahomed, and Abdul Currim Tar Mahomed, and with the consent and concurrence of C. A. Turner, Esq., the Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Hajee Tyeb Hajee Joonus, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1899, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises :—

LOT No. 3.—THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1899.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, assessed, under Street Nos.—and ward No.—situate at Sattar street, near Masjid Bunder, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasuremet four hundred and forty square yards, be the same, little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 835 and 836, and New No. 6579, old Survey No. 65, and new Survey No. 2656, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east, by a passage and by the G.I.P. Railway line, on the west, by the Public Road, called Sattar Street or Doongry Gully Street, on the north, by the property of Nensey Khairaj, and on the south, by the property of Haji Abdulla Noor Mahomed, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji Ahmed Haji Abdulla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchund, and Wadia, Attorneys for the said Haji Ahmed Haji Abdulla.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1899

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST,
G.C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TOWN HALL.
GRAND CONCERT

in aid of the Stuart Strong Hospital, Colaba.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, THE 22ND AUGUST.

PART I.

No. 1. Overture ...Le Lac Des Fees ....Auber.
Band of the 1st Norfolk Regt. Conductor
Mr. BARTLETT.
By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and Officers.

No. 2. Song..........The Lighthouse Keeper..Dyer.
Mr. H. E. HARRINGTON.

No. 3. Song ....Naturgenuss ....Franz Schubert.
Madame SCHULTZ.

No. 4. Recitation ...Royal Princess ....Christina Rosetti.
Mrs. ADAMS WYLIE.

No. 5. Cornet Solo..The Flight of Ages ....
Mr. P. RHENIUS.

No. 6. Song..........The Old Old Story ....Blumenthal.
Madame LILY HOWARD.

No. 7. Aola Solo ...Benedictus ....Jeffrey Poole.
Mr. M. T. CARROLL.

No. 8. Song (with Organ accompaniment
Dream of Paradise......Hamilton Gray.
Mr. S. C. REYNOLDS, R.I.M.

No. 9. Comic Song..From the Baby's Point of View.......... ....Rossinini.
Mr. BEN DEFRECE.

PART II.

No. 1. Entr' acte ...La Colombe ....Gounod.
Band of the 1st Norfolk Regt. Conductor
Mr. BARTLETT.

No. 2. Comic Song..Selected ....Pay Tay.
Capt. CUPPAGE.

No. 3. Clarionet Solo...La Sonambula ....Bellini.
MUSICIAN HORNE.

No. 4. Song..........Island of Dreams ....Stephen Adams.
Madame LILY HOWARD.

No. 5. Recitation...Selected ....
Dr. J. POLLEN, LL.D., I.C.S.

No. 6. Song..........Thy Sentinel Am I..........Michael Watson.
Mr. S. C. REYNOLDS, R.I.M.

No. 7. Cornet Solo...I'll Follow Thee..........Farmer.
Corpl. CHOWN.

No. 8. Comic Song..Selected..........Kummel.
Mr. BEN DEFRECE.

Accompanist..........Mr. F. REYMOUR DOVE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION :—Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Unreserved seats, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price to Back seats only.
Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.
To Commence at 9. P.M. Sharp.

Owing to the length of the programme the Audience are respectfully requested to be in their seats at 9 p.m. Sharp,

Box Office at Messrs. S. Rose & Co.
REFRESHMENTS
BY
MESSRS. BORRI & Co.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
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SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Received on terms which may be learnt on application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co, Ltd.—ART CRETONNES and GLAZED CHINTZES, the prices are very moderate and the selection large, and based upon good taste. Patterns forwarded on application.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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ALL CYCLISTS are invited to apply for our NEW LIST of CYCLE ACCESSORIES. Prices revised all round.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

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BOARD and LODGING WANTED, in or near Fort, by a European.—Address, stating terms, "G," care of this office.

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OUR PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Royal Orange Pekoe Dust, Re. 1. Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 14. Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 12. Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 10. And Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 8 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1887.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese. Goanese, Tamil, Maliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 : to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
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Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
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SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

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FOR Rs. 3,000.

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At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-30-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

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Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

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Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

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Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

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* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

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Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

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ESTATE OF THE LATE MRS. SARAH ISAAC NISSIM.

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the above ESTATE will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of Messrs. E. D. SASSOON and Co., 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., the valuable Jewellery belonging to the above Estate, consisting of valuable pearl necklaces, diamond earrings, diamond daisy brooch, diamond bracelets and brooches, one magnificent diamond emerald and ruby locket, diamond pearl, ruby, emerald and turquoise rings, gold bracelets and bangles, and a lot of silver ware.

THE JEWELLERY IS NOW ON VIEW.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... ,, 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

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	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST..........	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

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LIFE POLICY.
THE
Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

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ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

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WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
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JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
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DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
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JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vöslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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COGNAC BRANDY,
ASK FOR
DENIS MOUNIE'S
One of the
FINEST
shipped in Cases.
! NONE BETTER !
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past ; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art !

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris ; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture : the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club

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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR LOAN.

NOTICE.

THE DATE of RECEIPT of the Tenders for the BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN of 1899, is 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on TUESDAY, 22nd August, 1899.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

By Order,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 16th August, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, precisely at 2 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 29th August, 1899, for the SUPPLY of BARRACK and HOSPITAL FURNITURE required for the Aden Division, Military Works.

2. Forms for tender together with the Conditions of Contract can be obtained by approved contractors on personal application at the Executive Engineer's office, during office hours.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 100 should accompany each Tender.

4. Security deposit at 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the supplies will be required from contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Aden Division.

6. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the Tenders received without assigning any reason.

E. L. DUNSTERVILLE, Captain, R. E.
Executive Engineer, Bombay Dn., M. W.

Bombay, 15th August, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP-BRASS AND COPPER,

AND

COPPER INGOTS ENGLISH.

THE AGENT is prepared to receice TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1899, for the purchase of

BRASS-SCRAP TONS 31 1-2.
(Brass Tubes Tons 21.
Brass Assorted Tons 13-8 Cwts.
Brass Ingots Tons 0-2 Cwts.)

COPPER SCRAP TONS 23 4-5 (Assorted)
COPPER (ENGLISH) INGOTS TONS 19-10 Cwts.

which can be seen on application to the undersigned at the General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS:—These must be made on the Company's authosized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS:—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

NOTE:—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th August, 1899.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

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Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 11-53a. Low water, 5-19m., 5-49a.
Wilson College Literary Society, Professor Macmillan's lecture on "Tonic Literature," 6 p.m.
Concert in aid of Colaba Plague Hospital, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m,

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5 o'clock.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY LECTURE.—The second lecture of the course arranged by the above society will be delivered to-day at 6 p.m. at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpati, by Mr. M Macmillan, B.A., Principal, Elphinstone College, on "Tonic Literature." The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

BURGLARY AT GIRGAUM.—Nanji Karrim, a Khoja, having his place of business at Moogbhat, Girgaum Road, has made a report to the police that during Saturday night, his shop was broken into, an entrance having been effected by removing a wooden bar from the back window, and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 247-8 were carried away.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Khairaj Virjee, a dealer in boxes, having his place of business in Old Hanooman Lane, has reported to the police that on Sunday morning he placed Rs. 205 in currency notes in a drawer and locked it. He then went out. Returning to the shop in the evening, he thought of removing the money to a safer place. But on opening the drawer he found the notes missing.

PROFESSOR OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.—Mr. Dataram Ganpat Davi, M. A. of the Bombay University, has been appointed Acting Professor of Oriental Languages in the room of Dr. Peter Peterson, proceeding on leave. Mr. Davi had a very successful college career, having passed all examinations with credit. He passed his M. A. examination in languages, and was for two years the Senior Daxna Fellow at the Elphinstone College. He takes charge of the appointment to-day.

THEFT BY A SEAMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, William Williamson, a seaman, was charged with the theft of a box containing wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 50, belonging to Frank Horne. It appeared from the evidence that both the parties were inmates of the Sailors' Home, at Apollo Bunder, and the box was stolen on Saturday night and pledged to a Marwari, named Nathmul Vanaji, for Rs 16. The accused was convicted and sentenced to 45 days' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL OFF A TREE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Dadur, regarding the death of Babaji Kooshaba, a Hindu, aged forty years. Deceased worked as a *malee* in different oarts and resided at Coombharwada, Dadur. On Sunday afternoon Babaji went to an oart at Bhundarwada Road, to pluck some *chumpa* flowers. He climbed up a *chumpa* tree, about fifty feet high, taking a bamboo stick in his hand. While plucking flowers, the branch on which he had been standing gave way, and deceased fell to the ground. His skull was fractured and he died almost immediately. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB:—The Band of the 21st B. I. Marine Battalion will play to-day the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at, 5-45 p.m. (Weather permitting):—

March	The Belle of Chicago	Sousa.
Duet (from the 2nd Act)	Rigoletto	Verdi.
Fantasia	The Rose of Castille	Balfe.
Gavotte	Heimliche Liebe	Resch.
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Caryll.
Valse	Les Sirenes	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning the dead body of a Hindu, apparently aged about twenty-five years, was found floating on the surface of the water in the Nacoda Tank, near the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The body was removed from the tank by the police and it was subsequently identified to be that of one Keshew Raghoonath, a Dhobie. The deceased, it appears, resided at Lohar Chawl. He had been ailing for the last two years and was discharged from the J. J. Hospital only about a week ago. He used to wander about the town and was missed from home on Sunday morning. There were no marks of violence on the body. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, a verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

DAY-LIGHT BURGLARY.—Janoo Haji ShaikRamjan, a Mahomedan hawker, who resides in a room on the ground floor of a house in a lane at Mahim Bazaar Road, locked up his room on the afternoon of the 18th instant, and went out to hawk. On his return home, about an hour and a half after, he found the door open, the lock lying on the ground, and the staple having been wrenched off. On entering the room, the hawker discovered his small box broken open, and currency notes and cash, and a pair of silver bangles, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 152 were abstracted. The house in which complainant lives, consists of twelve rooms, all of which are occupied by beggars. The occupants having gone out begging, all the rooms were empty at the time of the burglary.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the Sonapore Burning Ground, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Crushna Punjee, aged thirty-five years. The deceased arrived in Bombay about four or five months ago, and lived in a boarding house at Bell Lane, Fort. On Sunday morning, about 9 o'clock, Crushna went to the Kennedy Sea Face to look at the people throwing cocoanuts into the sea. Seeing a cocoanut floating on the surface of the water, deceased jumped in for it. The sea was then heavy, as the tide was coming in. Notwithstanding deceased swam up to the cocoanut and was returning ashore with it, when a heavy squall carried him away and he was drowned. When the tide was out in the afternoon, his body was found lying amongst the rocks below high water marks, opposite the Marine Lines Station. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned by the jury.

LATE HEAD PHYSICIAN OF THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.—On the eve of the closing of the Parsee Fever Hospital, situated at Parel, Dr. Kaikhoshru Muncherjee Heeramanek, the head physician, was presented with addresses from those who had worked under him, expressive of their appreciation of the many good qualities of head and heart with which he had conducted the work of the hospital. The hospital committee have now added their testimony to Dr. Heeramanek's successful work; and Shums-ul-Ulma Jiwanjee Jamshedjee Modi, the secretary of the Parsee Punchayet trust funds, writing to Dr. Heeramanek, on the 7th inst. under the instructions of the committee, tenders him their heart felt acknowledgments for the disinterested work which, at the sacrifice of his private practice, he had satisfactorily performed as honorary physician of the hospital. The thanks of entire Parsee community are due to Dr. Heeramanek for his disinterested and valuable services at the hospital, and Mr. Modi's letter is but a fitting recognition of those services.

THEFT IN THE FORT.—Nanji Donzersey, who is an employe of Messrs. Shamji Ludha & Co., and resides at Mody Street, Fort, has reported to the police that on Saturday night he went to sleep, leaving his waist coat on a peg in his bedroom. The waistcoat contained a gold watch and chain, seven gold studs, a pair of sleeve links and currency notes and cash, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 265. When the complainant awoke on the following morning, he found the waistcoat had been removed to another room, and the above property stolen from it. Complainant suspects his servant, Pandoo Luximon, who left his service on the 18th Instant. Complainant subsequently made a further report to the police, that the waistcoat also contained forty-one pearls, of the value of Rs. 500, which he forgot to mention in his first complaint. He also alleged that while he was asleep, the thief removed from his person a bunch of keys, belonging to the cupboards in the room, which contained a large amount of valuables. The cupboards were not, however, tampered with, and the keys were found lying on a table in the room.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY.

1. Tent Pegging. (a) Horses, (b) Ponies.
   ½ Sections, Ring and Peg and Indian File.
2. Tilting at the Ring for Ladies. Horses or Ponies.
3. Horse Jumping.
4. Tandem Race.
5. Sharks Race.
6. Horse Scurry.

E. RIVERS SMITH,
C. CORBETT,
Hon. Secretaries.

THE FAR EAST.

EXTENSION OF HONGKONG DOCKYARD.

THE CHINESE MISSION TO JAPAN.

HONGKONG, AUG. 5.

THE "N.-C. Daily News" bewails the inaction of the British Government in affairs in China and denounces Lord Salisbury for the abandonment of Britishers in Peking, who are being left to defend the position as best they can with no aid from the Foreign Office and Great Britain and the British—disgraceful as it is to confess it—are positively an open laughing stock in Tsung-li-Yamen and the Foreign Legations in the capital. The inertness of our Government in the matter of the application for the dismissal of the Governor of Kueichow, and in the difficulty about the Northern Railway, is producing an effect upon the Chinese the mischief of which cannot be exaggerated. The British railways in China for which concessions have been or are being granted, are all hanging fire because British investors will not send their money to a country where there is no responsible Government and where the assistance of Great Britain cannot be counted on in the event of trouble arising.

In consequence of blackmailing and robberies of armed pirates, and the unsettled state of the silk districts, the silk merchants of Canton have intimated to their clients in Hongkong that they cannot guarantee their ability to fulfil their contracts. The Chinese authorities are entirely unable to quell the disturbances at Namhoi, and unless the British Government takes active measures to repress piracy in the delta of the West River and on the West River itself, it is extremely likely that the trade of Hongkong will suffer very seriously.

Considerable surprise is evinced in Hongkong at the terms of a despatch from Mr. Chamberlain to the Governor replying to a despatch from His Excellency giving details of the recent disturbances in connection with the taking over of the new territory at Kowloon. The Secretary of State for the Colonies expresses a favourable opinion of the action of His Excellency and says that without wishing to undervalue in any way the services rendered by others it is evident that much has been due to the energy of Mr. Lockhart and his local knowledge.

At the meeting of Hongkong Legislative Council on July 31, Hon. T. H. Whitehead presented a petition from ten Chinese dealers in arms protesting against the restrictions proposed to be enforced by the new Arms Ordinance now before the Council. By that Ordinance it is proposed to raise the annual licence fee from dols. 10 to dols 1,200, and the petitioners protest against the imposition of such proposed annual fee on the ground that it is excessive and prohibitive.

The writ has been served upon Mr. Howard W. Bray in an action for alleged libel raised by Mr. Isabelo Artacho. It is alleged that the libel was committed in a short article in the *Review of Reviews* on Emilio Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader, in the course of which Artacho is referred to in such choice epithets as a swindler, ranegade, etc. Mr. Artacho seeks to recover dols. 5,000 as damages.

The On Loong murder case has been before the Supreme Court during the week, Mr. W. W. Slade taking up the defence in consequence of the serious illness of Mr. J. J. Francis.

On Thursday H. E. Sir Henry Blake, the Governor, paid his first official visit to Taipohu, in the new territory when he was met by about three hundred of the elders and gentry who have been appointed as Committee men to assist the Government in the administration of the local affairs of the surrounding villages. His Excellency addressed the elders on their duties, what the Government had done for the territory and what the Government intended to do. His Excellency was presented with a Chinese tablet as a slight mark of respect and gratitude.

THE EXTENSION OF THE NAVAL YARD.

There is at last every prospect of the long-delayed extension of the Naval Yard being commenced early in 1900. On the 22nd of June, the Admiralty invited tenders for the new works, which include the reclamation of the foreshore, the construction of new buildings, a large basin or camber for the accommodation of small gunboats and torpedo boats, and other constructive works, which will completely transform the Naval Yard and make it at once worthy of the British Admiralty and fitted for the requirements of the large fleet now in these waters. We believe that a period of several months is allowed for the lodgment of tenders, which are likely to be considered and disposed of by the Admiralty before the end of the present year. The contracts will be considered in London. Already the representatives of large firms of contractors are on their way from England to Hongkong to inspect the site and to obtain on the spot particulars of the work to be undertaken, and it is expected that there will be very keen competition between some six or seven firms for the work. One well-known Hongkong firm of architects, we understand, is in the field, and if a thorough knowledge of the local labour market and the natural conditions affecting the contract go for anything, the firm should stand a good chance of obtaining the contract. Upwards of a year ago, however, a member of a large English firm came out to Hongkong, and remained here several months acquiring a knowledge that will be of inestimable value to his firm.

REBELLIOUS DISTURBANCES IN KWANG-TUNG.

THE INSURRECTION AT NAMHOI.

The respective Corps, numbering in all about 2,000 men, despatched to quell the insurrection at Namhoi are now gathered at the scene of the disturbance. At their approach the rebels retreated to the districts of Sam-chow and Ko-ming in the Shiu-hing Prefecture. The officers in command hesitate to give pursuit, as they fear their combined forces are insufficient to cope with the rebels. An appeal has been made to the Viceroy at Canton for re-inforcements, and a detachment of 1,000 men was despatched to their assistance on the 27th inst.

The Viceroy of Canton has given orders for the formation of a Bureau to more effectually organize a volunteer corps. Rooms at the Cheung-Shau monastery have been taken up as a place of meeting, and the gentry of the different villages are requested by a special *Wei-Yuen* and the Magistrate of Namhoi to co-operate in the undertaking.

The notorious Lau Yung-fuk (the Black Flag chief) under orders to enlist 20 *Yings* (500 men each) of recruits has succeeded in enlisting five *Yings*. The Viceroy is pleased with his success so far, and has asked him to recruit the residue at the earliest possible date. As soon as he has fulfilled his commission, he will be sent to quell the disturbances at Ko-chow and Kiung-chow in the island of Hainan where disturbance and robberies are reported to be rife.

SERIOUS INTERFERENCE WITH THE SILK TRADE.

In consequence of the blackmailing and robberies of armed pirates, and the unsettled state of the silk districts, we are informed that the silk merchants of Canton have intimated to their clients in Hongkong that they cannot guarantee their ability to fulfil their contracts. We have given above some particulars of the unsettled state of the Namhoi District, and the details that reach us show that the lawlessness is getting worse daily. The Canton officials are utterly helpless, and unless the British Government takes the matter in hand and sends every available gunboat to police the West River Delta and the West River itself, which would give us a good grip of the Two Kwangs and at the same time protect the local trade, it is extremely likely that the trade of this Colony will suffer very seriously. Pressure upon the Chinese Government through the ordinary diplomatic channels would be worse than useless.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE SECRET COMMISSIONERS IN DISGRACE.

Word has recently reached Peking from Japan that instead of being secret in their conduct as the importance of the occasion demanded, the Empress Dowager's Secret Commissioners Liu and Ching, have been guilty of grave indiscretion and have flaunted abroad their importance even to openly showing the Empress Dowager's autograph letter, meant for the eyes of the Mikado alone; in order, it is supposed, to get a recognition from the Japanese, while "en route," of the high importance of their Mission. Then five days ago the Tsungli Yamen received a telegram from the Japanese Government complaining of the doubtful character of the two Commissioners, and refusing to treat with such men on grave matters of State in connection with the two Governments. The Empress Dowager is extremely indignant at the conduct of the *proteges*, and has ordered their return by telegraphic decree. It is further known now that, although Liu and Ch'ing had several interviews with the Japanese Foreign Minister, they have not yet had audience of the Mikado. Liu and Ch'ing are also *proteges* of Prince Ch'in who backed up the eunuch in recommending them to the Empress Dowager. The *fiasco* of the Secret Mission, it is believed, will cause grave complications all round. The *Japan Mail* says:—'There is a great deal of talk about Messrs. Liu and Ch'ing and their followers, who are now staying at the Imperial Hotel. The purpose of their mission is wrapped in mystery, some describing it as political, others saying that it is purely commercial. All the Japanese papers that have discussed the matter agree, however, that the Chinese visitors are not men of high reputation at home, and that, in view of their character, no importance need be attached to their coming.'

ASSAULT ON THE 'SENDAI MARU.'

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF JAPANESE CREW.

A serious assault upon European passengers is reported as having taken place on board the N. Y. K. steamer Sendai Maru. The affair seems to have been a most disgraceful and discreditable one. Mr. Mawson, the travelling representative and a member of one of the best-known firms of educational publishers in England, who was assaulted, states that upon the arrival of the Sendai Maru, he told the purser's clerk that he would have to go to the Bank for money before he could settle his chits, and no objection was apparently taken to this arrangement. He came over to Hongkong to arrange for rooms in the Hongkong Hotel, and returned to Kowloon in the Hotel launch about 9-30. Whilst in the act of removing his baggage, all the articles having been removed with the exception of one piece, the purser's clerk and the chief steward (both Japanese) came up, and refused to allow the package to be taken ashore until Mr. Mawson's chits were settled. He called up three coolies to take away the package, and was assisting them when the purser's clerk made an assault upon him striking him on the head. This unprovoked attack was naturally enough resented by Mr. Mawson. It was the signal, however, for about two dozen members of the crew to rush upon him, using rope's ends and other weapons and kicking him badly about the legs. Seeing his plight, Mr. Marks, an Australian passenger rushed up the gangway to Mr. Mawson's assistance. He was met by six or seven men, who pushed him over the ship's side. He fell backwards, striking his head against a wooden pile, and sank beneath the wharf. In ordinary circumstances, a man so assaulted in all probability would have been drowned, but fortunately for him Mr. Marks is a good swimmer. He struck out for the surface, and kept himself afloat by hanging on to one of the wharf piles. His head was badly gashed, and he presented a terrible appearance as the blood poured profusely from the gaping wound None of the Japanese concerned themselves about him but the assault was witnessed by a fellowpassenger, Mr. Reece, who got him out of the water. He was subsequently seen by Dr. Harston, who stitched and dressed his wounds, and he is now staying in the Hongkong Hotel, having been prevented from continuing his voyage to Australia by the *Yawata Maru* as he had contemplated.

Captain Petersen was ashore at the time the assault was committed, else it probably would not have occurred; but the chief officer (a Japanese) was in command, was on the poop deck and saw the whole affair, never sought to interfere, but laughed as he saw the men maul the foreigners.

Mr. Mawson went to the Police Station, and returned with a Police Sergeant who told the purser's clerk that he had no right to detain the baggage, and compelled the Japanese to release it. He was told that it was the Japanese custom to detain baggage until the settlement of all bills. The Sergeant replied that that might be Japanese custom, but it did not coincide with British law, and so long as their steamer was in a British harbour they would have to observe British law.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N. W. P. SUGAR CANE.

FIRST FORECAST.

PRELIMINARY.—This forecast is issued under the orders received from the Statistical Bureau of the Government of India, which desires that two forecasts on the sugar-cane crop should be prepared annually by this Department. The second or final forecast will be issued on the 1st of April next.

Area.—The area under the sugar-cane crop is returned in the karif crop statement, which is not received in this office till the month of December, but a preliminary return of the area has been made this year for special purposes. The figures are probably not absolutely accurate; material differences will be noticed in the second forecast. The area returned amounts to 12,50,800 acres as compared with 12,27,881 acres returned in the preceding year, showing an increase of 22,919 acres or about two per cent. The Meerut division shows an increase of 14,690 acres following a large increase last year; and the Agra division an increase of 10,642 acres most of which occurs in the Etah district. Some increases also took place in the Rohilkhand, Allahabad and Lucknow divisions; but the Benares, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad divisions show altogether a drop of 12,000 acres.

Condition.—The crop germinated freely, and the supply of water for irrigation was generally sufficient. Slight local injury from insects has been reported; but on the whole the crop was doing well till the rains set in. In June and July the rainfall was very heavy and continuous, specially in the eastern districts, and affected the cane crop injuriously. With more seasonable weather prospects are likely to improve. If 100 is taken to denote a normal crop, the condition up to the end of July stands at 90 in the Meerut and Allahabad divisions; at 70 in Benares; at 85 in Lucknow; and at 80 elsewhere. The condition of the crop for each district will be found in the appendix. It should be remembered that several months have still to elapse before the crop matures, and that the condition may alter very considerably in the interval.

N. W. P. TIL CROP.

FIRST FORECAST.

The rainfall from its commencement in the second week of June was very heavy and continuous up to the last week of July, when a general break occurred. Early sowings have therefore been unsuccessful in places. Sowings, which were stopped by the excessive rain, were resumed when the break ensued; and the weeding of the early sown crop taken in hand. Prospects are not bright at present, but they may improve later on if the season proves favourable. This relates to condition up to the 10th August.

N. W. P. COTTON.

FIRST FORECAST.

The first week of June was absolutely rainless throughout the provinces, but in the second week rain fell in all districts. Heavy rain then continued for about a month; and it was only in the last week of July that a general break ensued. Sowings were greatly hampered; and in places the seed is reported to have been destroyed by incessant rain. The area under cotton this year is estimated to fall short of the normal by about 25 per cent. The excessive rain has had a very injurious effect on the crop which is in a backward state. Prospects may, however, improve if no untoward circumstances occur. This relates to condition up to the 10th August.

THE British North Borneo Company have decided formally to take over and occupy the Tambunan country, in the interior of British North Borneo. The Tambunans, who are the most numerous and warlike tribe in the country, have hitherto resisted all efforts to civilise them. Although they have traded with the Government they have always threatened to put to death any white man coming into their country. As a result of the influence of the notorious rebel, Mat Salleh, who last year submitted to the Government, the Tambunans have now petitioned the Government, through Mr. Fraser, the company's magistrate in the interior, to build a residency in their capital, and to place a European officer in charge of the district. The company have now agreed to this request, and have sent instructions to Sandakan for their officials to give effect to the decision, and to construct a road and telegraph into the heart of Tambunan.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esp'lade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	28	19	30	45	35	60	31	14
Monday, Aug. 21st	00	00	00	20	00	15	00	00
Total	28	19	30	65	35	75	31	14
Total fall to Aug. 21st, 1898	55	73	51	45	54	58	51	25
Total fall to Aug. 21st, 1897	61	55	60	13	63	33	57	81

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	88	62
19th August, 1899	0	12
Total	88	74

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	26	15
Saturday, 19th August, 1899	0	1
Total	26	16
Total up to 19th August, 1898	34	35
Total up to 19th August, 1897	41	29

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 21ST OF AUGUST, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·606	Calm	2	97·6	82·1	67	...	5·24	−7·55
Sirsa	29·623	SW	4	102·8	84·6	43	...	2·12	−7·37
Delhi	29·611	WNW	3	97·2	80·0	49	...	10·72	−8·75
Agra	29·612	SW	5	98·0	84·4	74	...	21·24	+2·20
Cawnpore	29·630	Calm.	1	91·3	80·1	87	0·26	32·5	...
Allahabad	29·603	NNW	5	85·6	77·8	91	0·68	32·86	+7·34
Jhansi	29·637	W	3	98·2	83·7	55	...	27·04	+0·27
Jacobabad	29·604	SE	2	102·5	81·1	66	...	0·00	−2·50
Karachi	29·690	W	10	8[illegible]·9	78·7	85	...	0·09	−5·21
Jeypore	29·[illegible]7	W	4	99·2	78·1	64	...	10·74	−7·72
Ajmere	29·698	W	9	99·9	79·5	65	...	8·39	−6·18
Deesa	29·749	WSW	15	95·1	78·0	65	...	1·15	−17·68
Ahmedabad	29·758	SW	5	97·2	79·6	67	...	3·63	...
Bhuj	29·736	WSW	16	92·3	76·9	70	...	0·39	−10·15
Jamnagar	29·737	SSW	17	90·0	75·2	74	...	2·01	...
Rajkot	29·755	S	12	95·4	72·8	85	...	6·22	−15·28
Bhownagar Para	29·765	SW	17	93·6	75·8	63	..	4·67	..
Veraval	29·759	SW	10	84·9	79·3	84	..	4·69	..
Neemuch	29·737	W	13	92·5	74·5	74	...	10·36	−10·21
Indore	29·742	NW	2	[illegible]	74·1	79	..	13·64	−6·37
Saugor	29·691	W	1	93·6	74·6	89	0·11	20·78	−11·34
Jubbulpore	29·652	Calm.	2	90·3	77·6	84	...	2·49	−13·68
Hoshangabad	29·743	Calm.	1	91·6	75·2	77	...	15·29	−20·10
Khandwa	29·746	NW	8	94·2	75·6	86	...	7·57	−12·17
Raipur	29·632	SSW	4	93·9	76·1	80	...	11·01	−19·93
Nagpur	29·676	WNW	8	95·2	77·1	62	...	8·56	−21·42
Amraoti	29·719	WNW	8	[illegible]	74·3	61	...	8·74	−12·99
Akola	29·730	W	13	96·4	76·3	61	...	6·90	−14·49
Surat	29·760	SW	7	92·6	77·6	71	...	17·75	−16·24
Malegaon	29·759	W	10	99·9	69·2	65	...	4·56	−7·35
Bombay	29·805	WSW	10	85·6	78·0	84	...	29·20	−24·85
Poona	29·809	WSW	18	85·5	68·9	69	...	6·73	−7·23
Ahmednagar	29·798	NW	12	93·3	67·4	69	...	5·97	...
Aurangabad	...	WNW	...	92·9	68·7	71	...	9·22	...
Sholapur	29·795	NW	11	96·7	74·5	65	...	3·0	−10·51
Ratnagiri	29·803	WNW	6	86·9	78·4	81	0·03	46·52	−57·42
Belgaum	29·804	WSW	21	80·3	6[illegible]·8	85	...	16·76	−12·66
Goa	29·830	NW	5	85·0	77·4	91	...	0·39	...
Karwar	29·824	NE	3	84·2	77·5	87	...	46·80	−46·40
Mangalore	29·837	Calm.	1	80·8	73·9	88	0·66	55·29	−25·49
Calicut	29·816	NNW	5	85·2	75·0	88	...	57·91	−16·29
Cochin	29·836	NW	...	87·5	77·4	86	...	40·67	−18·61
Bangalore	29·814	WSW	10	86·8	67·8	70	...	2·10	−9·27
Secunderabad	29·710	NW	...	91·7	75·4	65	...	9·45	−7·77
Masulipatam	29·693	WNW	6	95·6	79·1	91	0·04	5·26	−11·11
Behary	29·795	WNW	13	85·2	75·2	60	...	2·83	−2·82
Cuddapah	29·763	NW	6	97·1	76·9	73	...	2·13	−10·31
Madras	29·733	W	6	90·5	78·0	65	0·16	5·2[illegible]	−3·64
Coimbatore	29·810	S	3	90·4	71·6	77	...	0·78	−2·61
Trichinopoly	29·751	W	9	100·6	79·3	[illegible]	...	1·81	−3·74
Negapatam	29·753	W	3	93·0	79·4	71	...	3·05	−3·81
Colombo	29·863	W	8	89·5	78·5	83	...	10·68	−5·03
Aden	29·763	SW	12	91·8	81·3	67	...	0·00	−0·20

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L. Light, M. Moderate, F. Fresh, S. Strong, H. Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H. 0·00 (0·51); G. T. H. 0·20 (1·23); St. G. H. 0·15 (32·01); C. P., 0·00 (29·50.)

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small and unimportant. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerley at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velecity was 20 miles an hour at Khandwa, Neemuch and Bellary, and 18 at Ajmere.

The maximum temperature is in moderate to large excess of the normal in many places, and the minimum 5° to 7° in excess at Sholapur, Ajmere, Jhansi, Agra and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Sirsa, and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are generally small and the skies are partially cloudy in many places.

The rainfall of the past 24 hours has been local and scattered, Allahabad reporting 0·68 cents, Mangalore 0·66, Cawnpore 0·26, Madras 0·16, Saugor 0·11, Jubbulpore 0·05, Masulipatam 0·04 and Ratnagiri 0·03.

The monsoon gradient both on the West and Malabar Coasts is extremely weak and only a few local showers, if any, are likely to be received at the West Coast stations from Cochin to Bombay, in the Central and North-West Provinces and the Madras Presidency.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 21.

Sunday.—The barometer has fallen slightly over the head of the Bay and a shallow depression is shown over the Orissa Coast Another low pressure area lies over the North-West Provinces. The barometer is steady over the southern half of the Peninsula and Lower Burma, but has risen elsewhere, the rise exceeding a tenth of an inch in Sind, the Punjab, and the Western sub-montaine districts of the North-West Provinces. The temperature has fallen in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Sind; and has risen rapidly in Bengal and Berar. The temperature is normal in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and in Sind; it is in defect in Assam and in Bihar: in exess in the remaining provinces, the excess being the largest in Rajputana. Rain has decreased in Burma and Bengal. Showers have fallen in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and the West Coast. Moderate to heavy rain in Upper India and the hills. There is practically no rain in Sind, Rajputana and the Central districts and in Madras.

Monday: The barometer is steady along the Bengal and Arrakan Coasts, Lower Burma, southern half of the Peninsula, the Konkan, Rajputana and Gujarat; and has fallen slightly elsewhere. The depression off the Orissa Coast is apparently unchanged and winds are still very light at coast stations. A large area of uniform pressure extends from the North Circar's and Orissa, North-West-wards to North-West Punjab, in which light irregular winds and calms prevail. The rainfall has increased slightly in Burma, but continues light in Bengal. Showers have fallen in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, the Upper India hills, the Central Provinces, and parts of Madras. Rainfall has almost ceased on the West Coast.

The temperature is in defect in Assam; normal in Burmah, Behar and Sind; in excess elsewhere, the areas of the greatest excess being Rajputana, Berar, the Central Provinces, and the Deccan. The Arabian sea monsoon current shows no signs of strengthening.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

There was general rain in the Central Provinces during the latter part of the week ended August 15 Chanda received 7 inches, Bilaspur 5 inches, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Wardha, Bhandara and Balaghat each about 4 inches, Sambalpur 3¼ inches, Saugor 2½ inches, and Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara and Raipur each over an inch. The remaining four districts received three-fourths of an inch. Prospects of the kharif crops have improve every where. They are now generally good in the Jubbulpore Division, and in Chhindwara, and, except on the lighter soils, fair to good in the Nerbudda valley and Betul. In the cotton juar country the standing crops have been much benefited resowing is proceeding vigorously in Wardha, and germination so far has been good. More rain however is still required, and much more in the rice tracts, where transplantation and *biasi* is still very backward. Heavy rain before the 25th would probably save the greater part of the crop. Sambalpur continues to do well. Fodder and water reported scarce in Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, and the Nagpur Division. Government forests opened to grazing where necessary. Cattle disease in six districts. Numbers on relief—Saugor 5,414, Damoh 2,228, Bilaspur 1,651. Field labour again available in Nimar, Betul and Raipur, and to a small extent for transplantation in Waingangs rice tracts. Prices fluctuate from day to day with the rainfall; juar is generally cheaper, and in Chhattisgarh, probably in consequence of cessation of abnormal export, wheat and rice have both fallen. The cheapest prices are—wheat 16, gram 26, rice 17, juar 24 seers per rupee, and the dearest 11, 15 1-2, 9 1-2 and 16 1-2 respectively. The highest price of the cheapest staple in any district is 12 seers (rice) in Bhandara.

Apparently there is no question that severe distress already exists in Western Rajputana. Grain nowadays can always be brought in from outside; but nothing can be done to supply a defficiency of water, and the consequent failure of fodder, which are already telling hard upon the cattle. The want of rain, following upon a short monsoon last year, is causing the wells already to run dry all over Marwar, and the result must be great loss and suffering among the animals. In Jodhpur we hear that grass is now selling at the rate of 15 seers for the rupee, and is then only procurable in limited quantities.

With reference to the Fodder Famine that is already acute in Western Rajputana, writes the "Pioneer," we are informed that Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh of Jodhpore has placed an order for 3 1-2 lakhs worth of rupees of hay and grass with Mr. J. Abbott of the Bundelkund Grass and Cattle Farm at Jhansi. This is not the first time that the proprietor of this establishment has had to meet extraordinary demands on an emergency. During the the famine of 1896-97 he was called upon to supply the whole of the hay for the Mobilisation Reserve of the Bengal Command, and in spite of the fact that Jhansi was in the centre of the worst famine area he succeeded in meeting the order punctually. Obviously a farm that can do such things is an institution of the greatest value to the country. But to bring out its uses to the full some consistent encouragement is necessary. It is vain to expect that the manager of such an undertaking can take up and develop a large tract for the purposes of grass supply if he is obliged to look to scarity and famine as his only aids, and if he loses his custom as soon as the emergency is over. The farm, we believe, already holds a contract for the supply of the Bundelkund District; but probably a good deal more business could be arranged with it on terms that would be advantageous to the Government even in times of plenty.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th August, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ...inches	29·780
Temperature of the Air ...degrees	82·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	82
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·1
General Direction of wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...miles	275
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	3·97
" " year	31·15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st August	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director. Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 20.

10 p.m.	80·8

MONDAY.—AUGUST 21.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	83·8
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	85·1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,214 tons, Captain P H Stuart, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s India, 2,890 tons, Captain W Robertson, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta and Coast ports, with a general cargo, and 2 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s s Maria Valerie, 2,648 tons, Captain A Fellner, will sail to-day, for Kobe via Colombo, with a general cargo, and Mr Neumann, and 1 deck passengers.

THE s s Johannesberger, 1,847 tons, Captain H Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bremen, (9th July) via Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Megna, 772 tons, Captain R Herderson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bahrein, 13th August, with a cargo of shell. During the voyage she experienced fine clear weather and strong to light westerly wind with moderate swell.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 21.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Do.		Do.
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Piffard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Nancowry		Taylor			R I Marine
Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden		P & O Co
Mirzapore	2168	Coates			H C Joosub
Foylemore	2026	Ellis			Bombay Co
Bhandara	2215	Stuart			M M & Co
Mazagon	3379	Cooke			P & O Co
India	2590	Robertson			M M & Co
Claver Hill	1828	Wigley			W & A G & Co
Haddon Hall	2577	Hood			K N & Co
Hermod	839	Nielson			Bombay Co
Idar	2295	Milne			K N & Co
Upada	3382	Houstoun			M M & Co
Mogul	2353	Bailey			M M & Co
Okara	3438	Fry			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Monarch	4770	Murray	Hull	25-8	T M & Co
D	H Balckow	639	Bennett	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
F	Pemba	987	Martyr	P Gulf	24-8	M M & Co
H&J	H M S Magdala	745	H L Fleet R N			RI Navy
"	Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do		do	do.
L	Ponani	552	Fuckeera	Bhownager	22-8	Shprd & Co
L	Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Do.
M	Kaveri	553	Ahmed	(Repairing)		Sphrd & Co
P	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	N F		H C Joosub
Q	Falls of Keitie	2150	Barr	Colombo	22-8	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Mnhanadi	547	Budroo	M Goa	23-8	Sphrd & Co
Brahmani	524	Cassum	Repairing		Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
3	cotia	1843	Garrick	Liverpool	26-8	W&A G & Co
4	Bengloe	1993	Thomson	London	22-8	T M & Co
6	Ballaarat	2850	Field	London	26-8	P & O Co
8	Maria Valerie	2648	Felner	China	22-8	A L S N Co
12	C Macfarlane	3107	Macmahon	Madras	24-8	F M & Co
14	Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	22-8	M M & Co
15	Afghan	1439	Tenton	Calcutta		H C Joosub
16	Ville du Havre	1897	Courtilon	Havre	30-8	W & A G & Co

*Probable date of departure!

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	I. G. T. S. Patrick Stewart	Tindall	Kurrachee, Aug. 18.
21	Megna s	Henderson	Bahrein, Aug 13.
	Johannesberger s	Miller	Bremen, July 9.

DEPARTURE

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	India s	Robertson	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Maria Valerie, Fellner, for Kobe.
" Bhundara, Stuart, for Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1899.

1. There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant on Coast Defence and Gunnery at the Club to-day (Tuesday), at 6-45 p.m.

By Order,
A. J PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

REGIMENTAL DANCE.—The second monsoon Cinderella will be held at the Corps Club on Saturday the 26th instant.

Non-members tickets can only be obtained through members.

Tickets can be obtained from the Secretaries and Committee.

Dress.—Mess, Kit, or evening dress.

Further particulars can be seen on the Notice Board at the Club.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' ODONTO, of Hatton Garden, London.

For Assurance of European and Native Gentlemen.

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LIFE ASSURANCE Co. Ld.
Popular and Modern Policies.
LOW RATES. ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SPECIALTY.—A Combined Life and Accident Policy at a Rate less than that charged by most Companies for a Life Policy only.

Vacancies for District and Local Agents.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,
10, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
W. SWAN PARKER, Manager.

NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH will ARRIVE in BOMBAY, on the 5th September, with 250 first class HORSES and PONIES.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
Nine Elms Portland Cement,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES. Working Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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ERARD PIANOFORTES.
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FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 21.

Owing to the "Nariel Purnima" Hindu holiday the Banks and local markets have been closed to-day; and from the other side we have no fresh news to hand through Reuter, the latest received through that source having been chronicled under Saturday evening's date.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,180	bales.
Wheat	6,829	cwts.
Linseed	5,093	"
Rapeseed	4,883	"
Poppyseed	1,430	"
Castorseed	1,595	"
Rice	4,293	"

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Co.'s Cotton circular dated Hongkong August 4, says:—A most welcome fillip has been given to the market. Sales have transpired to the large extent of 15,000 bales at an advance of dol. 1-2 to dol. 2 in select threads of tens, twelves and twenties. Sixteens have experienced a rise of dol. 1-2 to dol. 1 only. The unprecedentedly large sales are ascribable to the receipt of news by wire of the scarcity of rain in India which permeating Chinese ears engendered a speculative feeling amongst them and in consequence large sales resulted at hardening values. The off-take of the fortnight is estimated at about 15,000 bales as under:—

3,290 bales	of No.	20	sold at dols.	74	to dols.	80	and dols. 85
850	" "	16	"	72	"	78	" 89 1-2
3,000	" "	12	"	63	"	75	
7,000	" "	10	"	60	"	74	" 81
150	" "	8	"	62	"	68	
200	" "	6	"	61	"	65	

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 10,000 bales and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 4,500 bales—at about 45,000 bales. Exchange on India is Rs. 147 1-2 T-T and Rs. 148 on demand.

Japanese spinnings have fairly well captured the market and a rise of dol. 1 to dol. 2 has been established. Sales to the extent of 5 to 6,000 bales have transpired at dol. 85 to dol. 87 for 20s. and dol. 82 to dol. 85 for 16s.

Advices from Shanghai have been wellnigh the same. Notwithstanding reports of an advancing market at Bombay owing to the scarcity of rain there, there has been no improvement in the market. No. 10 has again been mostly inquired for, while the other counts have been moderately dealt in. Owing to unfavourable news coming to hand from Raverine Ports No. 20 has suffered a decline of Tl. 1-4 to Tl. 1-2 and business booked in this count has been poor. Sales to the extent of 9,000 bales have been effected as follows:—

1,120 bales	of No.	20	sold at Tls.	59.50	to	64.25	and 65
1,010	" "	16	"	" 56	"	62.50	
520	" "	12	"	" 56.50	"	58.25	
6,260	" "	10	"	" 49.50	"	56	
60	" "	6	"	" 49.50			

leaving unsold stocks at 22,000 bales. Exchange on India on the 31st ultimo has been advised at Rs. 204 wire and Rs. 204 1-2 Post.

A restricted business has transpired in Japanese spinnings at a reduction of Tl. 1-2 to Tl. 1 owing to reports of a weak market in Japan. Some 1,200 bales only have changed hands. Locals have been put through at previous rates. 2,500 bales have been bargained for during the interval.

Jap. No 20	at Tls 64.25	to 65	Local No	10	at Tls	57.50	to	60.70
" " 16	" 62.50	" 64.75	" "	12	"	60	"	62.75
			" "	14	"	61.25	"	64.25
			" "	16	"	62.50	"	65.50

In Japan owing to the market experiencing a further rise, demand from China slackened. Millers were firm, but Shanghai and Hongkong markets evincing a weakening tendency, weak holders were anxious sellers consequently prices declined yen one at which middlemen worked off their holdings. No. 16 is quoted yens 78 to 79 and No. 20, yens 79 to 80 Counteracting reports of American and Indian cotton crops have had no effect on the market.

HIGH COURT.—August 22.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

For Judgment.

291 and 12205-98—Crawford B and Co—The Sassoon S and W Co, Ld, vs Eruchshaw Dinshaw—Ardeshir H and D.

To speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

662-96—Hiralal M and M—Mehtabai Parsidilal vs Isherdas Beharilal and others—Wadia and G, and Tyabjee D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

177-97—Smetham B and N—James R Watson vs Oomer Jamal Vayani—Payne G and S.
517-98—Maganlal and Co—Hookmajee Bhootajee vs Ramlal Meghraj and others—Bhaishanker and K.
485-98—Matubhai and J—Manmohandas Dayaldass vs Narrondas Calliandas and others—Crawford B and Co and Craigie L and O.
512-98—Hiralal M and M—Ladkivahu alias Dahibai vs Radhabai and another—Wadia and G.
494-97—Pestonji R and K—Hari Raghoba Thackur and another vs Khimibai and others—Chitnis M and M.

For further direction and cost on Commrs. report.

339-84—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs C E Farran Ag A G—E F Nicholson, Pestonjee R and K, and M M Munshi.
613-98—Matubhai J and M—Gullapudi Chima Narshinham vs Purshotum Bhimjee and another—Little and Co.
505-98—Edgelow G and W—Bai Diwalibai vs Bai Shamcore and others—Ardasnir H and D and Payne G and S.
396-98—Hiralal M and M—Brijranglal Makhananlal and others vs Chunilal Premchand—Muljee and R.
264-98—Payne G and S—Jugmohumdas Vandravandas vs Bavli alias Tulja Lakshmi—Chitnis M and M.
744-98—K B Mehta—Bai Goolbannoo and another vs Khodadad Aspandiar and another—K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.)

For Dismissal.

170-99—Chitnis M and M—Charles Agnew Turner vs Bapujee Kawasjee Ghandi—Smetham B and Noble.

Short Causes.

126-98—Payne G and S—Girdhur Malla and others vs Cowasjee Bhimjee and others.
434-98—Little and Co—Norman Cranstoun Macleod and others Jamsabai and others—Daphtary and F, Ardeshir H and D, and Muljee and R.
12-99—M A Vakil—Baignath Kissondas vs Kissonlal Dhunraj.
298-99—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Jehangir Hormasjee and others vs The Southern India S. and W Co. Ld.
341-99—Thakurdas D C and H—Bhat Cursonjee Pranjiwan vs Dayaram Jugjiwan and others.
344-99—Payne G S and Co—Sirdar Oomar Jamal vs Abdulla Hajee Adam and others.
345-99—Smetham B and Noble—Smuel Fitze Co, Ld vs M R Dorasamy Mudelhar.
381-99—Manshuklal D and J—Manecklal Damodurdas vs Baboobhai Vizbhookhandas.
413-99—Bhaishunker and K—Motilal Narotumdas and another vs Sadanand Trimbuck.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

36-99—In person—Samuel Mooss Soul vs Goolam Mohomed.
37-99—In person—Dawoodbhoy Soolamanjee vs Maherjee Cursetjee Soorti and another—Pestonjee R and K.
38-99—124-98—In person—Jamsabai vs Harjiwan Purshotum.
39-99—In person—Meherbai Merwanjee Motisha and others vs Hormasjee Adurjee Kanga and others—Wadia and G.
33-99—K B Mehta, for a pauper—Hoorbai vs Cassum Currim.

Long Causes.

57-99—Matubai and J—Percy F Fischer vs Thorwald Eilorson and another—H J R Hemming.
266-99—Nanu and H—Perozbai and others vs Heerjee Hunsraj—Madhowjee Virjee.
267-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Kikabhoy Abdulally—Tyabjee D and Co.
528-96—Edgelow G and W—Manockchand Kupurchand vs Baldevdas Mohokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K.
458-97—Craigie, L and O—Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vithal Vaidya and others—K J Mantri; and Sorabjee and J.
585-98—Smetham B and Noble—Colin Gordon vs Jagoojee Hanmantrao—Dikshit and D.
219-98—R P Bharucha—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Thackersey Gella and others—Payne G and S and Nanu and H.
602-98—Payne G and S—Eduljee Cowasjee Madon and others vs Shevjee Sarang and others—Chitnis M and M.
711-98—Hiralal M and M—Hajrabai and another vs Asiatbai and others—Dikshit and D and Khandas and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

86-97—Crawford B and Co—Rehimtoola Khairaj and others vs Shamrao Pandurang and others—S P J A, and Little and Co. Part heard.
673-97—Wadia and G—Girdhardas Ganshamdas vs Jeewandas Vandrawandas—Little and Co.
110-98—Framjee and D—Framjee Dorabjee vs Chandulal Khushaljee—Tyabjee D and Co.
442-98—Wadia and G—Purshotum Shewji vs Khatao Dedhor and another—Bhaishanker and K.
459-99—Bhaishanker and K—Khatao Dedhor vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and G.
614-98—Sorabji and J—Fuckroodin Khan alias Fuckroo Meya bin Hajee Khan Doctor vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Hajee Abdul Cadar Nowrung and others—Payne G and S.
472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Vinayek and others vs Luxumon Govind—King and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

13-99—Little and Co—Valbai widow vs Tejpal Veeram and others—Nanu and H.
14-99—Bicknell M and M—Dharamsey Laljee vs Motibai—Sorabjee and J.
6-98—Bhaishanker and K—Kesorbai alias Sakarbai vs Dewjee Moorarjee—Tyabjee D and Co.
15-99—Jehangir and T—Motibai widow vs Dossabhoy Muncherjee Daroowalla—A F Turner.
6-99—Mathubhai and J—Hiralal Pitamberdas vs Gangadar Ramdas—K J Mantri.
8-99—Captain and V—Goculdas Sakarlal and others vs Shamji Ghella—Hiralal M and M.
16-97—Crawford and Co—Premjee Thakersey vs Narondas Ruttonsey and others—Craigie L and O.

Long Causes.

445-98—Little and Co—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs N C Macleod and another—Dikshit and D.
108-99—Framjee and D—Deepala Primjee Jairam vs Hemraj Parmanand—Thakurdas D C and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLISON—August 17, at No. 15, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of W H W Allison, of a daughter.
BURBURY—August 10, at Lockwood's Hotel, Murree, the wife of Captain J H Burbury, Royal Sussex Regiment, of a son.
HUNT—August 18, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of Richard Hunt, of a daughter.
McCONAGHEY—August 8, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lieut-Colonel J McConaghey, M D, I M S, of a daughter.
MURPHY—August 17, at Lucknow, the wife of E G Murphy, G R Police Tundla, of a daughter.
RAYE—August 17, at Calcutta, the wife of W Alf Raye, Assistant, Traill, and Co., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

YEWDALL—MARSHALL—August 10, at St John's in the Wilderness, Dharmsala, by the Rev A W L Smith, Frank Yewdall, Indian Civil Service, to "Henrietta" (Etta), second daughter of the late Alexander Chalmers Marshall, Barrister-at-Law.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

_ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1899.

The Dreyfus affair is so fruitful of surprises that it is impossible to predict what the eventual outcome may be. A very awkward complication has resulted from the positive assertion of Major Cuignet that a letter purporting to have been written by Colonel Schneider, Military Attache to the Austrian Embassy at Paris, was not a forgery, as the Colonel had formally declared it to be, but an authentic document proving the guilt of Captain Dreyfus. Major Cuignet, a capable officer, who before the Court of Cassation gave his evidence with evident honesty and great intelligence, is endowed with a double dose of indiscretion. Having taken it into his head that the famous Panizzardi cipher telegram was manipulated in the Foreign Office, and that the version (incriminating Dreyfus) in the War Office was correct, he affirmed as much before the Court of Cassation. Naturally M. Delcasse was very wrath and insisted on the War Office recognising that the fact was precisely the contrary. Major Cuignet was indiscreet enough to inform a magistrate at Versailles, a sort of smaller Beaurepaire, that an angry correspondence between the two ministries had taken place and gave the purport of it. The magistrate published his version of the correspondence in an anti-Revisionist organ. Charged with having disclosed official secrets, Major Cuignet, who had just been promoted to the rank of Colonel, acknowledged what he had done. He was forthwith retired. M. Delcasse went to the Chamber and stated the exact facts about the telegram. The cipher being new, the translation in the first instance was largely tentative. It was a telegram from the Italian Foreign Office to the Embassy at Paris, saying that steps should be taken to deny any knowledge of Dreyfus "to avoid newspaper comment." The words quoted were given provisionally, and were corrected some days later to "as you know nothing of him," when the key to the cipher had been completed. The first version had been forwarded to the War Office; and so was the record. But the staff suppressed the correct version, and kept the first, which suited their purpose best. M. Delcasse did not stop there. He showed that the representative of the Foreign Office had explained everything to the War Office people, and that Major Cuignet himself had signed a minute acknowledging that the second version was correct, and the first erroneous.

It might be supposed that, with such a lesson in his recent experience, Major Cuignet, whose honesty does not seem to have been in question, would have thought twice before again vouching for the authenticity of an impugned document. But he set his impression against the formal declaration and absolute knowledge of Colonel Schneider, and told the Court Martial that the Colonel had, under his own hand, testified to the guilt of Captain Dreyfus. Under the dominion of the fixed idea, there are doubtless officers who are still convinced that the document which Colonel Henry forged was what M. Cavaignac affirmed it to be—the supreme and decisive proof of the guilt of the accused. The fact that Colonel Henry confessed the forgery, and sealed the confession with his blood, would not weigh with men under the influence of an hallucination. The Austro-Hungarian Government cannot permit the veracity of a distinguished member of the Embassy at Paris to be called in question by an officer who is so carried away by his prejudices that he charged the French Foreign Office with falsifying a telegram to mislead the Court of Cassation. There will, doubtless, be a dignified protest, with an intimation that the withdrawal of the imputation on the honour and veracity of Colonel Schneider is due to the Ambassadoral Staff. It is not necessary to suppose that such an episode will have more serious consequences. The French Government, with so many proofs of the fecundity of the professional forgers who have thriven on the gullibility of the military authorities, cannot feel justified in adopting Major Cuignet's estimate of the authenticity of a letter, which the alleged writer declares to be a forgery. It has unluckily happened that, just at the time when this unlucky incident is made public, Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Foreign Minister, has been closeted for five hours with Herr Von Bulow, the German Foreign Minister. It is not reasonable to assume that the two Foreign Ministers devoted the whole of the five hours to the consideration of the Schneider-Cuignet question. They were more likely to have been occupied with M. Delcasse's mysterious visit to St. Petersburg. It is even possible that they are as well aware of what was going on at St. Petersburg as the French and Russian Foreign Ministers. It was Count Goluchowski who, two years ago, first called attention to the trans-oceanic peril threatening Continental Europe and spoke of the necessity of meeting that peril by a united front. It is now known that the quite fortuitous visit of the Emperor William to the French training ship Iphigenie was arranged long beforehand between the German Embassy and the French Foreign Office. The Emperor was invited to visit the training ship by the Commander, acting under the orders of his Government. The interchange of effusive telegrams was prearranged. Nothing was left to chance and the spur of the moment. Those who maintain that Russia has been estranged and chilled by this evidence of a tendency to a reconciliation between France and Germany forget that Russia set herself, from the beginning of the alliance, to bring about an understanding, and that she did it with marked success when she procured the co-operation of both Powers in the Far East, when Japan was compelled to withdraw from Port Arthur and the Liaotung Peninsula. We shall probably see this understanding receive a new development in the near future. Indications of the tendency to a new grouping of the Powers are evident enough to all who have eyes to see.

Plague was a long time in reaching the Central Provinces, but for the past nine months it has pursued its course, people being stricken and dying, without attracting much attention outside municipal limits. As soon as it broke out in Bombay, however, precautionary measures were adopted at the principal railway stations and an expenditure of over a lakh and-a-quarter of rupees was incurred before a single case was discovered. The travelling public was, doubtless, much inconvenienced, if not irritated, by medical officers, yet formal complaints were almost unknown, a fact which the Chief Commissioner considers testifies both to the good spirit of the people and to the manner in which the duty was performed by the officials. The value of dealing tactfully and, at the same time, carefully with people is exemplified by the experiences of the neighbouring provinces, while yet another lesson was taught to the remainder of India as to the extreme importance of dealing promptly with the first cases of plague discovered. It was shown in the cases of Khandwa and Hinganghat how easily an epidemic may be checked by prompt measures. At Khandwa, a railway traveller, detained on suspicion, developed plague and died nine days later. Next day a dead rat was found in the house where he died, and two days later another inmate of the house was stricken with plague. The house was isolated, placed under constant supervision, and the disease spread no further. Plague was presumably carried to Hinganghat from Bombay, but in what manner is not known. However, nineteen cases were reported there on November 20. All were in one mohulla. The whole locality was evacuated within twenty-four hours and a police cordon placed round it. Had it been discovered at once it is probable the whole place would have been saved. But, alas, cases continued to occur among the people who had been living in the mohulla, but not elsewhere. Unfortunately some of the people were allowed to go back to their homes and a recrudescence of plague immediately followed. Wardha, which is connected with Hinganghat by a short line of rail, was next infected and a house-to-house visitation was followed by a wholesale exodus, the town being practically empty in a few days. Unfortunately the health camps were widely scattered and the difficulty of inspecting them led to the concealment of cases which broke out. Bhandara and Nagpur were next infected, but in both of these places the outbreak was but mild. The measures taken there were much the same as in other towns: the isolation of the sick, the segregation of contacts, the formation of observation camps for the other inhabitants, preliminary disinfection of infected houses, unroofing and thorough exposure to sunlight, final disinfection and cleansing prior to re-occupation, disinfection of grain, and prophylactic inoculation. The last was resorted to least, because it was least understood. People went willingly to camp, and the wisdom of going was over and over again manifested. Latterly, however, they have recognised the value of inoculation and all classes now show the utmost readiness to take advantage of it. Luckily for the Central Provinces the outbreaks have been of small extent and duration, and, although there was at first excitement and confusion, no active opposition was offered to the measures adopted except in the case of Nagpur, where the conciliatory attitude of the authorities was mistaken for weakness and a riot ensued. The municipalities appear to have rendered little assistance in preventive work and the indifference of the Hinganghat Municipality is especially commented upon. It is instructive to read the conclusions the Central Provinces plague authorities have drawn from their experiences of the past nine months. Briefly they are: that careful railway inspection is a most valuable and indispensable protection against the importation of plague; that early intelligence of a first case of plague and prompt isolation of the sick person and those who have been in contact with him is of supreme importance, and decisively effectual in preventing the spread of infection; that, after isolation, immediate evacuation is the first and most effectual measure, but that to be effectual it must be complete, all communication with the evacuated block of houses being cut off; that, when the infection is established, a house-to-house visitation is the only effectual means of bringing cases to light; that it is dangerous to allow people to establish scattered camps in such numbers or positions that control is difficult or impossible; and that, if disinfection has been thoroughly done, re-occupation may safely be allowed after the expiry of a period of six weeks from the occurrence of the last case.

The Paris Anarchists have been so little in evidence since the ruffians who flung bombs into the Chamber of Deputies and into a crowded cafe were guillotined, that the world has come to believe that the breed is extinct. They have just given a reminder that Ravachol and his fellows have left successors as criminal and as malevolent as themselves. Those worthies found the funds for their bombs and infernal machines by murdering and robbing old and defenceless men and women. It was doubtless by similar means that the armed ruffians that sacked and profaned the church of Saint Joseph procured the weapons with which they fought the Republican Guard and a regiment of cavalry for three hours. They chose Sunday for the outrage, but apparently there was no congregation in the church when they entered the building, and proceeded to defile the altars and destroy the pictures, for there is no mention of injury to women or children. The Republican Guard—a fine body of military police organised under the Empire to reinforce and support the *sergens de ville* in such emergencies—attacked the Anarchists, who sought refuge in the belfry, from which they were only dislodged after a fierce fight, which was followed by some hours' street disturbances. This wanton outrage, and the lawless spirit it denotes, ought to strengthen the hands of President Loubet's Government by rallying for its support all who desire that France shall not be given up to anarchy.

The Iberian Peninsula is now attacked by plague on the Mediterranean as well as the Atlantic Coast. It has broken out at the important industrial centre of Barcelona, and elsewhere in Spain. It is evidently spreading at Oporto, for that city has been isolated and a sanitary cordon has been drawn around it. The inutility of cordons in such cases has been well established by experience. They are worse than useless, for they divert attention from more practicable means of dealing with such an emergency, such as the isolation of each individual case as it occurs, the evacuation of infected areas, and the protection of those likely to be attacked by an early recourse to inocculation. In view of the manifest danger of the spread of the plague, which has now made good its footing in South-Western Europe, over the whole Continent, it is to be hoped that timely recourse to the prophylactic that science has provided will minimise the calamity. European populations are not likely to be deterred by religious scruples or idle imaginings from availing themselves of the benefits of this new application of the principle of vaccination. But those in authority, discarding obsolete methods, should make known the efficacy of inocculation, and set the laboratories to work to manufacture the protective lymph on an adequate scale.

We hear from Simla that the first contingent from India for the Transvaal will consist of 1,050 cavalry (three regiments), three regiments of infantry, three batteries of Royal Artillery numbering five hundred men, with field hospitals, native followers, with ponies, mules and bullocks as necessary: each regiment going fully equipped as a unit.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Caledonia, with mails of the 11th instant, left Aden for Bombay at 8 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive at daylight on Friday.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th July 1899 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 92,832 maunds and Rs. 6,073 in the earnings.

The I. G. T. S. Patrick Stewart, Commander W.A. Tindall, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Kurrachee, which port she left on 18th instant. She brought Mr. R.H. New, Mr. E. Capstick and 17 deck passengers on board. She met with moderate monsoon wind and sea, during the voyage.

Major E. A. Bethune, 16th Lancers, will probably be selected to succeed Major Wintour as A. A. G. in the Presidency District.

The total foreign trade of Calcutta for the past month was valued at 641 lakhs. Imports increased by nearly thirty-six lakhs, and exports fell by nearly twenty lakhs.

Major Long, R. E., Assistant Surveyor-General, returns from leave early in November, replacing Captain Gordon, who goes back as Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Forest Survey, Bombay Presidency.

Captain H. S. P. Deasy, whose adventurous journey through Eastern Turkistan and the borders of Western Tibet has been noticed from time to time, arrived at Simla on Friday, having returned through Leh and Kashmir.

Mr. Scott, the British Frontier Commissioner, has just arrived at Bhamo from Yunnanfu after a very arduous journey owing to the heavy rains in Yunnan and the Kachin Hills. Mr. Scott starts for Maymyo forthwith to confer with the Lieutenant-Governor.

Afghan reports speak of disturbances at Kabul between regiments which have taken different sides with the factional following of the Princes Habibullah Khan and Nussrullah Khan. Rumour asserts that there is now sharp enmity between the two princes.

Weekly bazaars are being held every Friday in different parts of Tirah, we are told. The articles most in demand are "weapons of any kind and guns, bullets and shot." This should stimulate the trade in stolen rifles, and the "loosewallas" business will begin to look up as the dark nights come on.

About a week ago, Gulbat, a notorious Shabar Khel outlaw, with 15 other Shabar Khels came to Chanda Killa near Thal, where they asked for food. The villagers sent word to the Thal Border Military Police post, and pursuit parties turned out. An encounter took place and a Shabar Khel was killed.

The tribal lashkars which went out after the Gumatti outlaws have returned, having thoroughly searched their hill country for three days without finding any trace of them. The Isperkais, Umarzais, Bizan Khels and Muhammad Khels have each taken oath to take or kill outlaws coming to commit offences.

Mr. John Eliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, pays a visit shortly to Kashmir where he will inspect as many of the high level observatory stations as he can manage, including, it may be, Leh, Minimarg, and Astor, with a view to improving the arrangements for the forecasting and warning of cold weather storms.

The Russian Military authorities appear determined to leave no stone unturned to make their position on the Oxus as strong as possible. We recently mentioned that another battalion had reinforced the solitary one already stationed at Termez. We now hear that a telegraph office has been established at this isolated frontier post, thereby linking it on to the main Russian telegraph system.

It appears that after the Gumatti outlaws were ejected from Gumatti by the Isperkar lashkar in retiring on the morning of the 15th they carried off a herd of 25 camels, 150 cattle and 250 goats and sheep from Dargai, in the Khattak portion of the Kohat District. In this exploit they killed one Khattak herdsman and wounded two others. The remaining five or six herdsmen followed up, and warned the Umarzai Wazirs of Chappari who turned out in strong pursuit. The party engaged the outlaws and forced them to relinquish all their booty. Another Khattak was killed in this affray.

The order of the Special Magistrate of Satur has been given in the case in which eleven Shanars of Sivakasi and a Vellala, were required to show cause why they should not execute bonds for Rs. 1,000 each and two sureties for Rs. 500 each to keep the peace for the term of one year. The Magistrate bound over the parties. That the proceedings now taken are entirely justified there is no doubt; but the wonder is they were not taken in July, 1898, instead of in August, 1899. As a matter of fact, a distinct suggestion was made last year that the leading Shannars of Sivakasi should be bound over; but all we are told is that "nothing was done." It will be seen that the Magistrate has some severe remarks on the long and remarkable impunity with which the Sivakasi Shanars had gone on committing crime. There is, therefore, every reason to feel satisfied with his decision.

The report on dispensaries in the Punjab for 1898 covers a period of unusual good health throughout the province, and the number of patients treated was 268,535 less than in the previous year. The prevalence of plague in certain districts also helped to reduce the total, people being unable to leave the infected areas for treatment at the dispensaries. On the whole, however, the cause of the decrease was better health amongst the people—a very gratifying circumstance, which goes to show that increased public sanitation, and probably an improved standard of living, are producing the desired effect on the population of the Punjab. But while the dispensaries were in less demand, there is abundant evidence to show that they are highly appreciated, especially amongst Muhammedans, which in this province means amongst a majority of the people.

An Anglo-Indian who attains to the age of the late Sir Arthur Cotton, observes a contemporary, must expect to have outlived the most brilliant reputation, unless the features of his career are of a nature that can be recorded in the Army List. In the obituary notice of the veteran Engineer published in the *Times*, we find a comparatively detailed notice of Sir Arthur Cotton's services in the First Burmese War, which he took part in as a Subaltern, and carefully accurate mention is made of the dates of his successive promotions, which of course had no reference to any military services whatever. For the rest we are told that "he was employed by the Public Works Department in the making of roads, the construction of bridges, and other engineering works." To the *Times* he is simply what any other pensioned worthy at Bath or Cheltenham would be who had succeeded in living to the top of the Army List. The "other engineering works" is decidedly good.

A few weeks ago writes the "Pioneer" we noticed the fact that out of nearly 100 boys discharged from the Jubbulpore Reformatory only 9 were following the handicrafts they had learned in the school, and in the case of the other 90 the training received was for all practical purposes thrown away. The same defect is noted in the Bengal reformatories at Alipore and Hazaribagh. A fair proportion of the boys discharged earn their own living, but very few do so by means of the trade learned in the schools. It is stated that in the case of Hindus the caste system is a serious impediment, but this cannot be said of the Mahomedans, whose record is little if any better. It is obvious that if the work of the reformatories is not to be thrown away the present system must be itself reformed; endeavours must be made to adapt the instruction to the hereditary calling of the boys, and more systematic efforts must be made to find employment for youths on their discharge. The reform will probably cost money, but at present, save for the profit made on the work done by the boys, amounting to nearly half the cost of the schools, the chief work of the schools is thrown away, and it would pay better to sacrifice a certain proportion of present profit in order to give the boys a fair chance in after life.

For the month of July a decrease was recorded in the value of exports by sea from Calcutta to foreign countries. Including treasure, the total value of exports was 365 lakhs, or a decline of over five per cent In merchandise the value contracted by nearly 29 lakhs; there were no exports of gold, but silver rose by seven lakhs in value owing to larger shipments of rupees to Ceylon. A smaller export trade in wheat and oil seeds has chiefly contributed to the smaller value of our trade during the past month. Under grain, both rice and wheat largely fell off. Of rice there was a decrease of 140,852. cwt and of wheat of 98,043. cwt, and it may be remarked that during the first four months of the official year there had been a much larger demand for rice from Indian ports, the increase for the four months being 273,705 cwt. In the past month the bulk of the rice went to Bombay. Under oil seeds the great falling off was of course, in linseed, but the trade in poppy and rapeseed was also less. Jute manufactures exhibited a contracted value, shipments being less by nearly nine lakhs; coal and raw cotton were also shipped to a smaller extent. Some items of Calcutta trade were, however, greater in the past month. In spite of a crisis in the tea trade and suspended shipments to London for some time, the total export was over seventeen million pounds, representing an increased value of nearly nineteen lakhs. Exports of raw jute were greater by 74,118 cwt., while increases were at the same time recorded under hides and skins, lac and opium.

The excise revenue of Assam increases directly with the growth of the immigrant population. An interesting enquiry might be directed into the drinking habits of the Santals and Kols and other aboriginals in their own country. Does a Kol in Hazaribagh drink as much as a Kol in Assam? From the last report by Mr. Davis on the Excise Administration of Assam it appears that an increase in business due to the increase in the foreign population, and consequent keen competition among the abkars, were the causes of the increase in revenue from Rs. 5,27,520 in 1897-98 to Rs. 6,28,420 in 1898-99, showing an increase of Rs. 1,09,900, or 19·10 per cent. The revenue of the past year is the highest ever obtained in Assam. The settlements for the current year (1898 99), amounting to Rs. 6,46,110 show a further increase of Rs. 17,690. During the past year all districts, except Goalpara, Darrang, and the Khasi Hills, in which there was a decrease, contributed towards the increase. Taking the districts in the order of their increase, it will be found that Lakhimpur heads the list, with a very large increase of Rs. 53,099, or 53·57 per cent. This increase was not due to any increase in the number of shops, but to keen competition among the Mahaldars in anticipation of larger business, owing to the increase in the foreign population of the district, and also to the interest taken by the late Mr. Duncan in the settlement of the shops. This increase, though large for one year, is not disproportionate to the increase in the foreign element of the district.

The Punjab External Land Trade Returns for 1898-9 disclose some features of more or less general interest. The total value of imports and exports which, owing to the closure of the Khyber and the partial blockade of the tribes, had sunk to 254 lakhs in 1897-8, has risen again to 321 lakhs in 1898-9. It is not surprising to find that the re-opening of the Khyber has led to a revival of the Kabul trade. But that trade is nothing to what it was a few years back. The heavy import dues imposed by the Amir, the opening of the Trans-Caspian Railway, the growth of Russian influence beyond Herat, have all combined to stave off Indian exports to Central Asia *via* Kabul; and exports to Bokhara, such as they are, now seem to find their way by the Persian Gulf through Meshed and the Turkoman country. At the same time the Amir's fiscal policy is curiously double edged. Not only are his import dues excessive (a camel load of sugar, for instance, pays Rs. 50 on arrival at Kabul, and half a maund of tea pays Rs. 48, to say nothing of tolls on the way), but of late years dues have been laid on export trade also. Verily the path of the Kabul merchant is not one to be lightly trodden. Before he starts for British territory he has to deposit a security bond for Rs. 1,000 that he will return within six months. This bond can only be renewed on payment of a special fee. Then the monopoly of export of all the more important articles of trade has been handed over to Crown lessees, and the private trader has to arrange his own terms with them. Even when his "kafila" is safely loaded and ready for the road, he has to pay way dues (and no light ones) at Kabul, and before he reaches Peshawar, he has to pay toll again at Butkhak, Gandamak and Dakka. A camel load of raisins, for instance, would pay at least Rs. 40 in tolls before reaching British territory.

The "Novoe Vremya" gives a summary of a Russian Army order of the 18th June (old style), dealing with the formation of two army corps in Turkistan. The order provides for the necessary staffs for the two corps for the transfer of the troops in Semirechia from the Omsk to the Turkistan Military district, and for bringing the troops in Transcaspia under the orders of the Military Governor-General of Turkistan. The Officer Commanding in Transcaspia becomes the General Officer Commanding the Second Army Corps; but the "Novoe Vremya" gives no hint as to whether the authorities mean to bring additional troops across from Europe to make the two army corps a reality. As we pointed out in a recent issue, when mentioning these proposed reorganisations, the troops in Turkistan, Semirechia and Transcaspia are only equal in strength to one army corps, and accordingly if the change is not merely a paper one it will be necessary to bring from elsewhere some 32 battalions of infantry, besides a proportion of cavalry and artillery, in order to bring the two corps up to the normal Russian strength. It seems unlikely that the authorities would go to the expense of organising staffs for two skelton corps; and so we may not improbably hear ere long of the movement of battalions from the west to the east of the Caspian. Although a considerable increase in the Russian forces in Central Asia, as indicated above, would necessitate increased watchfulness on the part of our Military authorities, no general uneasiness need be felt. Russia may claim that she has as much right to safeguard her frontiers in Asia as we have; and although any increase in her armed forces, in the regions nearest our frontiers, can only be undertaken with a view to bring pressure to bear on us at some future period, we can hardly object so long as she remains within her own boundaries. The development of this policy, however, seems a curious outcome of the Czar's peace proposals and of M. de Witte's desire to inspire us with friendly commercial feelings towards Russian trade!

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANARCHIST DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

A CHURCH SACKED AND PROFANED.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

Serious disturbances broke out in Paris to-day. A body of armed Anarchists sacked the Church of St. Joseph. The tabernacle was smashed, the host profaned, and the altars and pictures destroyed.

The Republican Guards attacked the Anarchists who took refuge in the belfry, from which they were dislodged after a fierce fight.

THE RIOTS IN PARIS.

THREE HOURS' FIGHTING.

PARIS, AUG. 21.

After desperate collisions between the Police and the mob, which lasted for three hours, order was restored in Paris.

The Cavalry charged the mob, seriously injuring 360 of them.

Sixty of the Police were also injured.

One hundred and fifty arrests were made.

EXTRAORDINARY TREACHERY OF A FRENCH OFFICER.

Captain Voulet and Captain Chanoine, belonging to the French Army, were recently accused by Lieutenant Meunier of cruelty to the Natives in the Soudan.

Thereupon Colonel Klobb was despatched by the French Government to the Soudan with Lieutenant Meunier to investigate the matter, and on their arrival there Captain Voulet ordered his troops to open fire on Colonel Klobb and Lieutenant Meunier, who were both killed.

OPORTO ISOLATED.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

The city of Oporto has been isolated, and a sanitary cordon has been drawn around it.

PLAGUE BROKEN OUT IN SPAIN.

The plague is reported to have broken out at Barcelona and elsewhere in the Spanish peninsula.

THE S S. EDEN HALL BROKEN DOWN.

The steamer Eden Hall has been towed into Malta with her shaft broken. She has been placed in quarantine.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Bombay Mails of the 5th instant, arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

ADEN, AUG. 20.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia, with mails of the 11th instant, left here for Bombay, at 8 p.m., to-day.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

REPRISALS BY GUMBATTI OUTLAWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 21.

In revenge for the rescue by the Umarzais the other day of Khattak herds of camel, goats, &c., the Gumbatti outlaws last Friday raided the Umarzai Waziris at Garong, in independent territory, getting away safe up the Kaitu Valley afterwards with a number of looted camels and cattle, and killing one man and wounding another of the Umarzais, who pursued them.

CROP PROSPECTS.

OUTLOOK GLOOMY IN C. P., GUZERAT, AND PARTS OF THE DECCAN.

NORMAL IN NORTHERN INDIA.

Practically no rain has fallen since the report of 17th. instant in the threatened areas of the Central Provinces, Guzerat, and the Deccan. A northerly slant also is showing itself in the wind on the Malabar Coast, while mail steamer's report indicates that the monsoon has to a large extent withdrawn from the Indian half of the Arabian Sea. Prospects, therefore, are exceedingly gloomy, the only element of hope being in a shallow barometric depression now forming off the Orissa Coast, which may possibly deepen and cross India, like the last, inducing the return of the Arabian Sea monsoon. Meanwhile the Bay of Bengal monsoon, though weakening, continues to give fairly general rain throughout Northern India, where crop prospects in consequence are normal.

PLAGUE RETURNS FOR INDIA.

The plague returns for the week ending last Saturday show a slight improvement, owing to some small abatement in the Belgaum Districts, where deaths have fallen from 678 to 492. Poona City, however, is worse than ever, the recorded plague deaths there being 1,076 against 1,064 in the previous seven days. The total for India is 3,585 deaths against 3,790 in the previous week. Bombay City returns show 73 deaths; Karachi City one death; Bombay Presidency 3,370 deaths; Madras Presidency 2; Mysore State 85; Hyderabad State 11 Rajputana 2; Calcutta 39; The Bengal Districts two deaths.

MILITARY NEWS.

D.S.O. FOR SERVICES IN UGANDA.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenant the Hon. G. Stanley, "J" Battery, R.H.A., Bangalore, and Lieutenant Monkhouse, "Q" Battery, at home, and the latter officer has been placed under orders for India.

The insignia of the D. S. O. has been received in India for presentation to Major Price, of the 27th Baluchis, for services in Uganda.

Colonel Johnson, lately commanding "J." Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, is posted to the 25th Field Battery, Bangalore.

Official intimation has arrived of the appointment of Colonel Stopford as Colonel on the Staff, R. A., Madras Command.

Captain De Wilton, 1st Bengal Infantry, has been permitted to take up the appointment of Inspector-General of Police, Mauritius.

LATEST FROM SIMLA.

The vessel which is to replace the Warren Hastings will probably be completed in time to take part in the trooping programme of 1900-1901.

Mr. Eliot, Meteorological Reporter, left yesterday for Kashmir to inspect the observatories there, returning in October.

The Government of India have sanctioned grants, aggregating Rs. 13,200, for the Hissar Cattle Farm, to include the establishment of the dairy at Hissar.

Mr. Kinsman, on relinquishing his officiating appointment in Simla as Director of Traffic, Telegraph Department, in October next, will be placed on special duty in connection with the introduction into India of Wheatstone's automatic system of telegraph working.

Mr. J. Stewart, Hony. Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs, will be posted to the Nagpur Division in November next.

Mr. Gunter, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs, is posted to Rangoon from Quetta with effect from November next.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA AUG. 21.

There were 151 cases and 115 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 137: in Somwar 21 cases, 15 deaths; in Kasba 16 cases, 9 deaths; in Raviwar 13 cases; in Sudasiv 10 cases, 8 deaths; in Sukerwar and Vetal 10 cases each; in Gurja 12 cases, 11 deaths; in Cantonment 25 cases, 12 deaths; in the suburban area, no cases; and in the district 36 cases, 27 deaths. In Ghorpadi 7 cases, 3 deaths; in Sangrum 8 cases, 6 deaths; and in Kirkee 2 cases.

Two plague cases have occurred in the Body-Guard followers' lines at Ganeshkhind.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

The following teams have entered for the Poona Junior Polo Tournament which commences on the 4th September:—R. A., Kirkee, two teams; 1st Madras Lancers from Bellary; 20th Hussars from Mhow; Poona Horse from Sirur; Bombay Gymkhana; Poona Gymkhana; 1st Bombay Lancers; and Royal Scots. Ties will be drawn on Saturday, 2nd September.

POONA OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

Only 3 teams have entered for the Poona Open Polo Tournament. Golconda and Patiala have abandoned the idea, owing to plague.

CRICKET AT POONA.

LORD SANDHURST'S TEAM vs. AHMEDNAGAR GYMKHANA.

A cricket match between Lord Sandhurst's eleven and the Ahmednagar Gymkhana was played at Ganeshkhind to-day. The weather was fine. The home team winning the toss went in, and made 276 runs, for six wickets down, when they declared the innings closed, towards which Mr. Bond (not out) contributed 106, Captain Greig 86, Major King 19, and Captain Wilkinson 21.

The visitors then went in and made 114 runs. Mr. Darby contributed 61, Captain Saulez 12, Mr. Protheroe 11; the rest made minor scores.

Captain Greig took six and Winterbottom three wickets. As there was time left, Ahmednagar went for their second venture and made 63 runs for three wickets down.

CRICKET: ROYAL SCOTS vs. Bo. I. MESS.

A cricket match was played on the Gymkhana ground between the Royal Scots and the officers of the Bombay Infantry Mess. The latter, winning the toss, went in and scored 118 runs. Mr. Lang played good cricket, and scored 54; Messrs. Roosmalecq and Wilson also scored double figures, 14 and 19. The Scots then went in and made 269. Captain Duncan scored 104 and retired; Drysdale 61, Neill 25, Glasgow 14, the rest minor scores. As there was time left, the Bombay Infantry went for their second venture. Two went in and were "not out" when time was called. Lang scored 37, and Sergent 30.

FRESH NOMINATIONS TO THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, Mr. Aston, and Mr. Bomanjee Petit have been appointed additional members of the Governor's Council: the first in place of Mr. Giles, the second in place of Mr. Crowe.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

A meeting of the members of the Poona Horse Show Committee was held at the Gymkhana Club this evening. It was decided to hold the annual show this year on the 27th and 29th September. Colonel Bull, I. M. S., was elected Honorary Secretary.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macaulay, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The City Line steamer City of London, left here, for Bombay, this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana, left here, this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	106 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	66 1-2
Bar Silver	27 11-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

THE FAMINE DISTURBANCE.

OUR correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—The state of the weather remains the same as last week or even worse, as there was no rainfall to an appreciable degree this week. Still thick clouds appear, hanging overhead, ready for a downpour, but in a moment they disperse and thus present a bright clear day. The price of bajri and jowari, the food of the poor, is going up very high, as there is no prospect of growing them, even if the fall be very heavy hereafter. Bajri, which was selling at 30 seers per rupee, is now sold at 16, which is equivalent to the price of wheat, because the latter is a product of the winter crops, which is still expected in abundance, after a fall of a few inches of rain. The cattle in the interior still suffer very much owing to want of water and fodder, and hence a scuffle ensued between some Sindi shepherds and the police at Sirkhej, a town some three miles distant from the city. Immediate arrests were made and they were brought and put into the city lock-up, awaiting trial. Beyond some slight injuries sustained by the police, nothing serious happened. It is said that Mr. Lambert, than whom a more dashing police officer will not be found in the Presidency, was present on the spot. Fortunately he received no injuries. A highway robbery of grain bags, numbering a dozen, is reported from Sanand and a dozen culprits, who appear to be Kolis and Waghris, have been brought under a strong escort of police into the city. They will be placed on their trial before Rao Bahadhur Pranlal, First Class Magistrate of the Sanand Division. Mr. Fardunji Kuverji Taraporevala, the Superintending Engineer, N. D., is coming here to consult the authorities in order to organise the relief works suitable to this district. At Dhandhuker, the sowing operations have been resumed, but the chief articles of produce of the taluka are wheat and cotton only.

Mr. Nagindass Lalubhai, the secretary, treasurer and agent of the Ahmedabad Hitechu Spinning and Weaving Mills, was tried by Mr. F.X. DeSouza, the Joint Sessions Judge, and assessors, on charges of cheating and criminal breach of trust under sections 407, 467 and 477 of the Indian Penal Code. The trial was a long one, looking to the nature of the defalcations, alleged to have been made by the accused, to the extent of some Rs. 21,000, belonging to the company. The prosecution was represented by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, solicitor, and the defence by Mr. L.M.Wadia, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hiralal, solicitor of Messrs. Hiralal Mulla and Mulla, of Bombay. The assessors handed to the court a written statement of opinion and held him not guilty. The court, acquitting the accused, remarked that no doubt defalcations had been made, and the books of the company had been tampered with, there was no clear evidence against the accused so as to hold him guilty under the sections mentioned above, The accused was accordingly discharged.

A *Reuter* telegram of August 2 from Bulawayo, says:—Colonel Baden-Powell arrived here to-day. His visit is attributed locally to possible native eventualities should there be trouble in the Transvaal. The Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce has decided to contest the legality of the Customs Ordinance. It is also stated that the Salisbury merchants have decided to refuse to sign the declaration forms and to unite with Bulawayo in contesting the Ordinance.

SIMLA NEWS AND NOTES.

THE ART EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 16.

BUREAUCRACY is not kind to the arts. The time that can be spared from the routine of office must usually be devoted to the cultivation of official superiors. When the climate of India supervenes, the effect upon any budding wayward talent, which would blossom in spite of the files, is almost fatal. How often we, of the senior generation have seen it all—asprout in the youthful bosom coming out for the first time by P. and O. straight from Oxford, murmurous of culture, full of pictures and books and music, a little disdainful and cocksure perhaps, but babbling, for all that, the right note. Alas, how it dries up and withers away! Even the facile comment upon the eternal irony of things in India, so tempting at first, comes to spring stiffly in the mind, the clever paragraph appears more and more rarely, the Anglo-Indian Editor finds it more and more difficult to coax from his best contributors some illuminating ray which has not its origin in settlement reviews, in reports upon irrigation. In the end we have a truly regrettable elderly man, regrettable for what he might been, with a fine sense of social values, an excellent manner, a vacuous eye and a sympathetic smile, whose reputation as an agreeable diner-out is based somewhat pathetically upon his appreciation of the clever things other people have said and written. This kind of quenched civilian is one of the saddest sights of Simla. Did anyone ever reflect what would have become of Rudyard Kipling if he had entered the Indian Civil! It is a bold notion, but the idea occurs to me that the acids of bureaucracy might have turned him into a kind of Sir Antony Macdonnell. Fortunately it is too late: the chance is past: there is no need to cry *absit omen*!

I think the literary activities, requiring more effort than the others, die most easily. Picture-making is certainly hard to kill. While no great artist has yet come out of India, though I have immense confidence in Mr. Fred. Reilly, in the years in which the locust hath eaten Executive Engineer at Saharanpore, and now completing the unsparing discipline of four in the Paris studios. He will be a great artist, a great English portraitist in spite of India, for he ran away early with his courage and a comparatively small pension, and for two successive years has been well hung in the Champs d'Elysees. Nor have many come from other parts to paint our sundried plains and heaven-kissing hills. Yet local talent is ever running about the jungle, finding "corners" in the bazaar and "spots" in Kashmir, reaches of the Hooghly, and forts on the frontier. It will not be extinguished. Wherever Windsor and Newton can penetrate, it lifts its head. All of which is by the way of announcing the fact that the Simla Fine Arts Society's Thirty-Second Annual Exhibition opened last Monday. Pictures—oils and water-colours—are not all. There are photographs, carpets, crazy China and fancy leather, ladies' needlework and Agra stonework, carved blackwood and silver, embroidery of Delhi, shawls of Amritsur. There are also tea and little cakes.

A very good number came out for to see. H. E the Viceroy, who went away early,—I suppose he could not stay long in the room with Mr. Harris's childlike presentment of him; it would recall too many innocent anti-Parliamentary memories;—all the Members of Council who gave prizes, a good sprinkling of heads of departments thoughtfully considering whether Rs. 75 would not be an extraordinary outlay for a mere picture, and the usual proportion of juniors and persons of retired commissariat appearance. The opinion was general, so far as I could gather, that the Viceroy's gold medal for the best picture in the exhibition, (Mr. R. D. Mackenzie's "Our Restless Neighbours") was properly awarded. This alone gives a unique character to the present exhibition. As a rule there is more strife and clocking over this particular award than over all the rest put together. Mr. Mackenzie's picture commands and holds immediate attention. It is probably the most important piece of work that has even been exhibited in India, both as to subject and treatment. As its title indicates it represents frontiersmen—a mounted rabble on their way from one point to another, crossing the sandy desert. "Raid" is written all over them. They ride their own tough little ponies, bridled in their own effective and inexpensive manner, principally with pieces of rope. They wear the usual frontier expression, which is not angelic, and the usual frontier poshtin, which is not clean. I do not know whether I most admire the character-fulness of the Baluchis or of their ponies. The whole thing is carried out with admirable expression—there are no perfunctory Oriental "touches of colour"—at least none that attract your attention from the main thing—the trotting, hustling movement of the troop. I could wish that Mr. Mackenzie had given us another inch or two of canvas—his leaders are marching too abruptly into the frame which bounds their horizon—and had treated the undergrowth in the sand a little more broadly; but these are small carpings. The painting is practically an historical one, and its execution presents a most unusual opportunity to some such body as the School of Art in Calcutta or the Imperial Institute at home. I have said that opinion was unanimous with regard to the propriety of this award, but I must record one dissentient voice,—my own. I found much more freshness and spontaneity, cleaner handling, and more originality, in the portrait of a gentleman with red hair, painted against a rose silk curtain, by the same artist. The intention is bold and the result delightful. I would have put the medal there, but there are doubtless more to agree with the bestowal that was made. Mr. Mackenzie exhibits several other pictures and studies, each with its individual charm, the best of which is perhaps the singularly agreeable and delicately painted "Spring in Normandy."

H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor's prize falls to rs. Barber for a picture entitled "A Hindu Bride," a thoroughly inartistic subject, conscientiously and pleasantly handled. The brown flesh tints are reproduced without any of the hardness which generally follows attempts to deal with native features, and the poor empty little soul looks straight out of the liquid eyes. The indetermination, so characteristic of the native mouth, is well caught and the face faithfully expressive as a whole. The pink muslin sari is doubtless correct enough as bridal attire, but it is unpleasant colour and quite ineffectively rendered.

The Hon. Mr. Dawkin's prize for the best water colour representing Indian life or scenery falls to Major Hobday's "Charge of the 13th Bengal Lancers." This is an exceedingly spirited picture and contains some good drawing, but the figures are scattered so impartially over the ground that the effect is somewhat that of a neat piece of patchwork. This is heightened by the general distribution of the colour. One is evidently intended to admire no one part of it more than another,—an intention which it is quite possible to carry out.

A quite extraordinary choice for the Society's prize has been made in Colonel Radford's "Dalhousie Bazaar," a conscientious, but quite mediocre and uninteresting, piece of work. This prize is given for a picture in water colours, and it would be easy to find at least a dozen of greater merit and more obvious charm than the one selected. First among these I should place "A Grey Day," by Mr. L. de Renault, a very admirable thing indeed, full of cool lights and shadows, and showing a depth of treatment most unusual in water colours.

Still less to be understood is the selection for the Commander-in-Chief's prize for the best picture by a Commissioned Officer, except on the ground that Commissioned Officers are not in this particular field just now. It is entitled "Sons of the Prophet," and the particular son of the Prophet who occupies the middle of the foreground has the air of manipulating, for a joke, the whole show. Perhaps, however, Captain Dixon's intention was humourous.

Major C. L. Wilson wins the Hon. Col. Gardiner's prize for a series of water colours, with three pleasant little sketches, though it is difficult to understand how Mrs. Sherard's delightful little "Sunsets in the Red Sea" could have been passed over in this connection. Mrs. Williamson's Himalayan Picture "Golden light of Evening," which wins the Society's prize for the second best picture in oils, has strong points of merit, especially in the painting of the distant hills and the brushwork upon the foreground trees; but it is difficult to understand the golden light itself,—it is a little thick and spotty.

Lady Mackworth Young's prize falls to Miss Campbell Thompson for "A bit of Quetta Horse Fair." The picture contains some vigorous figures, but its effect is heavy and crowded. There is a good deal of charm in Mr. Poole's picture "Simla," which wins the Hon. Mr. Raleigh's prize, though the hardness of the hill outlines is irritating. Mr. Poole is a copious exhibitor this year, and his work reaches a high average. Most of the ladies and gentlemen to whom the society has learnt to look, year by year, for substantial contributions, and whose work is seldom allowed to go back unbought, are well represented. Colonel Donne has occupied himself a good deal with Agra. He has two most poetic and delicate pictures of the Taj, a bleak mountain piece, and some things done at home. Mrs. Latimer has a fine copy of Turner's "Venice," very faithful to Turneresques colour; another copy, which is even more admired, called "Summer Sea"; and a third of quite different character, "La Hague," a cold bleak picture which is not the least fascinating of her exhibits, the original of which hangs in the Luxemborg. Another large canvas, "Forest near Fontainebleau," exhibits a very skilful treatment of massed trees in shadow and yellow light breaking behind, reflected in water in the foreground. Mrs. Latimer has worked much in the galleries of Paris, and it is a great privilege to have modern masterpieces brought so far for our pleasure by her brush. Mons. Druet has various imposing canvases, including portraits of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and two members of his staff. I shall not, I know, be thought obsequious if I say that the artist has not flattered any of these gentlemen. He has some good, if a trifle sombre, studies of architecture in Nepal, and some paintings of native house-boats which are strongly handled, and require, to do them justice, more latitude of inspection than the Society's partition walls allow. Mrs. Day has a "highly commended" and very faithful view of Simla Bazaar, and Major Day contributes an allegorical figure of "Summer" enjoying herself with much grace in the swing. Miss Becher has several dainty views of Kashmir, one of which is also lucky enough to win a commendation. Mr. Ribbentrop sends two large Himalayan canvases full of vigorous life and colour: "Off to the Mela," and "Autumn in Kulu." And Major H. de H. Haig, a new exhibitor, has three interesting water-clours and lends a delightful and very beautiful portrait of his little daughter.

Lady Curzon and Lady Lockhart were amongst those who attended the bazaar in aid of the Young Women's Christian Association held at Barnes Court, Simla, last Wednesday. That charming old English mansion had been placed at the disposal of the charitable ladies of the place by Lady Mackworth Young, who was herself present at the opening. The ball room had been converted for the occasion into a village of stalls, decorated with sunflowers and bamboos, which gave the whole a charmingly rustic appearance. The principal stall-holders were Mrs. Wace, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Waller, with a host of willing helpers; the articles for sale including art-ware, fancy and plain needle-work, besides Kashmir curios, flowers and fruit. Tea was tastefully arranged on little tables in the verandah, while at intervals the proceedings were enlivened by a cafe chantant. A brisk business was done in the course of the afternoon, the proceedings winding up with a magic lantern in the evening, the fourpenny bran dip, in particular, proving a great attraction for seniors as well as children. The amount realized on behalf of the charity should be considerable.

NEW MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

IT is notified that His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate the undermentioned gentlemen to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only:—

Mr. H. F. ASTON, I. C. S., Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE, M. R. A. C., I C. S.
Mr. BOMANJI DINSHAW PETIT.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

SINCE my last letter, writes our Goa correspondent, there has been a reasonable change for the better in the situation of the paddy-fields. Heavy and continual showers of rain have rendered them green and the condition of the ryots and land-owners has consequently become a little reassuring. However, scarcity of food is expected this year and private individuals and Municipalities are doing their best to persuade the Governor-General to take effective measures to avert the evils attending deficiency of food-grain in the country. Col. Machado has been indefatigable in his efforts in this direction and with the co-operation of his energetic chief-secretary, Councillor Norton, has already adopted preventive measures against impending famine. It is said that he contemplates importing rice from China. An advertisement from the Provincial Board of Revenue has already been published in the "Government Gazette," inviting tenders for the immediate supply of 2,500 bags of food-grain of different sorts, the supplier having to deliver them in equal proportions at Panjim, Margao, and Mapuca, the amount of the price being payble by means of a cheque from Government on the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ld., in Bombay.

Another interesting official advertisement which appears in the *Government Gazette* is the one inviting tenders for the supply of 20,000 kilos of copra (pith of the cocoa-nut) which is intended to be sent on trial to Marseilles, as the Governor-General has received inteligence from the Portuguese Consul in that city to the effect that copra is likely to have a fair market there. If this be a fact, owners of cocoanut trees—and this country abounds in them—have reason to thank Colonel Machado for his good-will and practical sense in showing them a way to rise from their lethargic state and go in search of the best prices for the article in question.

The last issue of the *Government Gazette* publishes a notification approving a deed, signed by Messrs. Pemberton, Wasey, Adrians de Sá, and others, in virtue of which the W. I. P. Railway Company have been granted definite ownership of some portions of land at Mormugao, which they had a right to in accordance with the contract of April 18, 1881. I am glad to state, for the gratification of thousands of Goans scattered all over India, that a connection has already been effected between the Panjim Telegraph Station (English) and the Portuguese Internal Telegraph Stations of Mapuca, Ponda, Sanquelim, and Valpoy. The opening of this connection is really a boon to Bardez people who form three-fourths of Goans resident in British India, and who were suffering from want of an electric wire running through their district.

As hinted in my last letter, the Governor-General has caused an advertisement to be inserted in the "Gazette," regarding the opening of a school of Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence. Those who wish should apply officially, for the mangership, stating their qualifications and the salary expected, as the period to apply extends up to September 14. In a country essentially Portuguese, where influences of environment tend to anything but an active commercial life, and where the mania for Government appointments, of whatever denomination and pay they may be, has for a long time been overcoming the initiative for commercial enterprises, the success of Colonel Machado's scheme is indeed doubtful. Moreover, as far as I know, there are none here sufficiently qualified to manage such a school. There may be theorists, but none with a sound and practical knowledge of book-keeping and commercial correspondence.

In my opinion, there should be here a Government English school apart from the one at Lyceum, which can never meet the requirements of modern young men, who must be well-equipped with a good and practical knowledge of the English language. An official school with three or four teachers, duly qualified to train pupils in accounts and English correspondence, as well as to make them speak English and only English, will be much more useful than the one the Government wish to establish here.

It is rumoured that Major Alfredo May, chief of the Military Department, intends leaving shortly for Portugal and that Captain Soares Branco is likely to succeed him in the post.

The condition of the public health, since my last lettr, has remained unaltered; if anything it shows rather a tendency for the better, owing to the rains we have been favoured with.

His Grace the Archbishop-Patriarch has already returned from Coonoor, where the state of his health is said to have undergone much improvement. His Grace is at present in the Seminary of Rachol (Salsette) and is shortly expected here.

The total earnings of the W. I. P. Ry. Coy's traffic during the week ending July 29, 1899, amounted to Rs 6,047

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* BYCULLA CLUB.

THE annual match between these teams took place yesterday on the maidan. The Gymkhana went in first, Lieutenant Back and Captain Tomkins opposing the attack of Messrs. E. B. Raikes and M. R. Jardine, the well-known Presidency players. An unfortunate start was made, as four wickets went for the small total of seven. Tomkins was out at three with a delivery from Raikes. Edwards fell to the same bowler, playing on his first ball. Back was bowled by Jardine and almost directly afterwards Lazenbye was brilliantly caught and bowled from the same end. Lillie hit a four, all run, from Jardine and added a single and a couple. Captain Walling helped him to bring the score to 19, when Lillie was smartly stumped by Stephens off Raikes. With the advent of Macausland the rot was not stopped, as Raikes, who was bowling well, sent him back at the same total. On Mackay joining Walling, who early opened his shoulders, the procession was interrupted, and Walling quickly brought up 30. Seven runs later he gave a hard chance to Jardine, which was not taken, but directly afterwards he was run out by a bit of smart fielding. Captain Kendall opened his account at once, but misfortune came again quickly as, Mackay turning round to a delivery from Jardine, the ball struck him on the hand and dropped on to the wicket. The retiring batsman made nine and the total was 43 for eight. Anderson joined Kendall, but in his first over the former was brilliantly caught and bowled by Jardine, without any addition. Kendall hit Raikes for three and in the next over drove Jardine prettily for four. But with the very next ball he was easily stumped by Stephens and the innings closed for 50. Jardine took five wickets for 26 and Raikes secured four for 24.

Jardine and B. J. B. Stephens opened the Byculla innings, the attack being given to Lazenbye and Anderson. Jardine scored seven off the former's first over, but on Anderson taking the ball Stephens was caught by Lillie. The first wicket thus fell for eight, a slightly better start than that of the Gymkhana. Jardine played free-and-easy cricket, and, although he had a couple of lives, 20 was soon registered. Thereafter he and his partner settled down and hit out well. The score was brought to 39 and then Jardine stepped out to a ball from Anderson, missed, and was clean bowled. He had made 22 in dashing style, his hits including three fours, a three, a couple of twos, and singles. Edwards went on to bowl in place of Lazenbye and soon got rid of Boileau, who played a nice innings for 19. Captain Rogers and DuBoulay were no sooner together than the former gave a chance to Walling off Anderson which was well taken, the fourth wicket falling at the adjournment for tiffin with the total at 43.

The start after the interval was not favourable. DuBoulay was early out, leg before to Anderson, and his immediate successor, Binning, was stumped first ball. Six wickets were thus down for 52, but on Thesiger joining Raikes it seemed that another stand was to be made. With 63 on, however, Thesiger was out to a smart catch by Kendall off Edwards. A couple of balls later Raikes was well caught by Murray off Anderson after a contribution of six. The newcomer, Muirhead, was let off by McCausland before he had scored and in return he and Wilson settled down. With 80 up Capt. Walling took the ball from Anderson and at the other end Lazenbye resumed vice Edwards. Wilson skied one from Lazenbye which the latter failed to hold and 90 went up. Four runs later, however, Wilson was caught in the slips by Walling off the same bowler; Hovel, the last man in, got under two or three balls from Anderson, but at last McCausland in the long field made a fine single-handed catch, and the innings closed at about quarter to four for a total of 104. Muirhead, who had been given a chance on going in, was "not out" for a merrily played 28. His score included three fours, a three, three twos, and the rest were singles.

The Gymkhana going in a second time put together 117 for two wickets, Captain Tomkins played a good innings for 54, Lieutenant Back compiled 38 in his well-known style, and Mr. Edwards' score of 18 was also nicely compiled. Captain Tomkins and Mr. Edwards each had a six hit to his credit. With twenty minutes to play the Gymkhana closed their innings and Byculla decided to go in again and put on 33 for the loss of one wicket. The following were the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Lieut Back, b M R Jardine	2	b Rogers	38
Capt Tomkins, b E B Raikes	1	not out	51
Mr A E Edwards, b E B Raikes	0	c Muirhead, b Jardine	18
Mr F S Lillie, st Stephens, b Raikes	7	not out	1
Mr E C I Lazenbye, c and b Jardine	0	Did not bat.	
Capt Walling, run out	22		
Mr E C Macausland, b Raikes	0		
Mr A Mackay, b Jardine	9		
Capt Kendall, st Stephens, b Jardine	9		
Capt Anderson, c and b Jardine	0		
Mr S H Murray, not out	0		
Extras	0	Extras	6
Total	50	Total for 2 wickets.	117
		Innings closed,	

BYCULLA CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr M R Jardine, st Tomkins, b Anderson	22	not out	20
Mr B J B Stephens, c Lillie, b Anderson	1	b Lazenbye	0
Capt Rogers, c Walling, b Anderson	1	not out	9
Mr Boileau, b Edwards	19	Did not bat.	
Mr DuBoulay, l-b-w, b Anderson	0		
Mr E B Raikes, c Murray, b Anderson	6		
Mr Binning, st Tomkins, b Anderson	0		
Mr Thesiger, c Kendall, b Edwards	7		
Mr Muirhead, not out	28		
Mr Wilson, c Walling, b Lazenbye	8		
Mr Hovel, c McCausland, b Anderson	5		
Extras	7	Extras	4
Total	104	Total for 1 wicket.	33

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings,				2nd Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr E B Raikes	13	5	24	4	15	7	21	0
Mr M R Jardine	12·2	5	26	5	0	0	56	1
Capt Rogers	—	—	—	—	4	0	23	1
Mr Du Boulay	—	—	—	—	2	0	10	0

BYCULLA CLUB.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Lazenbye	11	3	30	1	4	2	3	1
Capt Anderson	13	1	39	7	4	1	10	0
Mr A E Edwards	8	1	14	2	1	0	12	0
Capt Walling	6	1	14	0				

ELPHINSTONE C. C. *VS.* Y. M. C. A. A. C.

THE above match was played on the Cooperage ground on Saturday, the 19th Instant, and resulted in a win for the Elphinstonians by 5 wickets and 20 runs. For the Y. M. C. Harrington and Lynn did able service while for the Elphinstonians young Kanga and Pocha made a very fast scoring putting 82 between themselves within an hour and ten minutes. The following is the score:—

Y. M. C. A. A. C.

George, c Balsara, b Langrana	10
Harrington, b Balsara	31
Roberts, b Kaka	2
Lynn, b Balsara	26
Scott, b Kaka	3
Smith, b Balsara	0
Simpson, c Mody, b Pocha	0
Lown, not out	7
Hussey, c Daver, b Kaka	1
Green, b Kaka	1
One short	
Extras	16
Total	97

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

H D Kanga, c Lynn, b Hussey	36
F A Vakharia, b Sympson	2
J J Pocha, b Hussey	46
R E Mody, b Hussey	0
N N Langrana, st and b Roberts	11
K P Lala, not out	3
J C Machlivala, l b w b Hussey	6
S P Pochkhanawala	To bat
M H Daver	
S M Kaka	
M D Balsara	
Extras	13
Total	117

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Y. M. C. A. A. C.

	B	M	R	W
S M Kaka	90	9	20	4
M D Balsara	100	10	20	3
N M Langrana	15	0	11	1
S B Pochkhanawala	15	0	8	0
J J Pocha	65	3	22	1

Elphinstone C. C.

	B	M	R	W
Lynn	50	3	28	0
Simpson	50	2	28	1
Scott	20	0	12	0
Roberts	30	0	24	1
Hussey	20	1	12	4

THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH INDIA.

MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD'S LECTURE.

MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD, C. S. I., LL. D., M. A., delivered the following lecture at Earl's Court on the 29th ult. He said:—The subject for our consideration this evening is so wide and suggests so many different methods of treatment that I have been perplexed by the task of dealing with it in any adequate manner within the limits of a single paper. Clearly we must be content to leave untouched many matters connected with the civil administration of India; and perhaps our safest plan will be to restrict our view to some of its more striking phases only.

I lately had the pleasure of reading Sir Raymond West's introduction to Vol. I. of "The British Empire Series", which relates mainly to India, its people, its industries and its literature; and he puts the case of British rule concisely when he says that it has been specially distinguished from all previous Governments by the inestimable blessings it has conferred in security, justice and material development. Let us take these words as a text, for, though they do not embrace the whole field of our civil administration in India, they cover a great deal of the ground, and we can amplify them and illustrate them with such details of facts as may be relevant.

First, then, we must note the fact that the people of India are now protected from violent disturbances of the public peace and are safe in the enjoyment of personal rights to an extent never realized by their forefathers. In picturesque language, which I am tempted to quote, Sir Raymond West tells us that "the lawless hordes who, as armies or as dacoits, once ravaged India, almost from end to end, have been suppressed. The peaceful husbandman has no longer to keep his spear and buckler within reach while guiding his plough or reaping his crop. The vigilant watchman on a tower or tree, prepared to give warning of the distant shimmer of lances, is no more needed. The village walls with bastions and embrasures have become an anachronism to a generation whose grandfathers cowered behind them for shelter against Rohillas and Pindaris." The picture is not overdrawn; and an Indian poet, Syed Husain Bilgrami, in an invocation to England, has finely said:—

> "England! 'tis meet that for our weal or woe,
> In calm or storm, our chosen place should be
> Where honour calls us by the side of thee.
> Thy friend be friend to us, our bitt'rest foe
> The traitrous knave who schemes thy overthrow;
> For, like to Israel in captivity,
> We once were thralls till thou didst set us free
> And give us peace unknown from long ago.
>
> Aye, peace unknown! when we were sore bestead,
> And grievous were the burdens that we bore;
> But now, if peace there be and rest divine,
> Good-will 'tween men and peace and all that's bred;
> Thereof, when lawless might is feared no more,
> To thee we owe them all, these gifts are thine."

Lawlessness cannot be repressed by gentle means, and the measures by which the enemies of peace have been fought, whether within our borders or on our borders, are matters of history, which we are not called upon to discuss. But even now, when the *Pax Britannica* has been well established throughout India, it would be folly to forget that the presence of an effective force of British and Indian troops is still essential to the orderly working of our system of civil administration. When I have said so much, however, it is right to add, and as a nation we may be proud of the fact, that the occasions are rare indeed when it becomes necessary for the civil power to seek military aid for the maintenance of the public peace. I am using words, not of exaggeration but of soberness which would be affirmed by the loyal subjects of the Queen in India of all creeds and classes, when I say that an Indian army of twice its present strength would not suffice for the preservation of order if the people themselves were dissatisfied, instead of being well satisfied with the substantial advantages of our rule, as secured for them by the combined efforts of the civil establishments in various departments of the State and by our courts of civil and criminal justice. They have learned to know that our institutions are the outcome of a genuine resolve to maintain an efficient administration, for the purposes of righteous government, according to British standards, in co-operation, "so far as may be," with themselves, as promised in her Majesty's gracious proclamation of 1858, and that, in giving effect to this resolve, we have acted, in the main, in a spirit of fairness and justice. We are sometimes described by those who should know us better as

"UNSYMPATHETIC RULERS."

So far as I can judge, from my own experience, the people at large do not so regard us, but are accustomed to look upon English officers in the rural districts as their truest friends, who know their wants, listen patiently to their grievances, and give redress impartially. Such an attitude of the district officer towards the peasantry is in accordance with the best traditions of the public services and there is no ground whatever for supposing that these traditions have been weakened of late years. I have had ample opportunity of noting the stuff our junior officers are made of, and feel very sure that, in no previous century of the history of India, has more practical sympathy been shown by the rulers for the dumb millions than in the century coming to a close. The Indian caste system, for instance, often raises barriers between men of different castes which have no existence as between Englishmen and the people of India generally. To give a single example,—it is the case that, not many years ago, men of the higher castes objected strongly to the admission of low-caste boys to certain schools. If there were no unsympathetic Englishmen to enforce equal rights, those children would probably be kept out of State schools altogether. It would be fatal indeed to our good name if the Government were to show favouritism in such cases.

The peasantry certainly know what oppression means and what good government means, for they have had a taste of both; and they are true, as a body, to their law-abiding instincts, not because they are apathetic and do not care whether they are badly off or not, but, whether they love us or not, because they are shrewd and very much awake to their own interests, and know well that, under a settled Government, with its carefully revised assessments of land revenue, its regular administration of justice, the protection it affords to life and property, its energy in improving and extending means of communication and of water-supply, its encouragement of new industries, its care for the public health, its readiness to confer larger municipal privileges and rights of local self-government wherever evidence is given of capacity for extended powers, they enjoy a measure of freedom and personal prosperity to which their ancestors were utter strangers. And what is true of the rural populations is true also of the dwellers in towns and cities enjoying the benefit of municipal institutions; for they realize that, under the broad ægis of Britain, they are prospering and can exercise their civic powers and privileges and attend to their private affairs in

PERFECT FREEDOM AND SAFETY.

Let any visitor to India spend a few days in Bombay in the coming cold season, and he will find, notwithstanding the sore troubles which have afflicted her during the past three years, abounding evidence still of material prosperity. Neglect there may have been in the past in matters connected with the proper housing of the poorer classes and great delay also in completing important measures otherwise connected with public sanitation; but those who are responsible for the civil administration are engaged in applying a remedy, now that the existence of evils has been exposed by recent experience; and with a progressive Government to show them the way, they will assuredly create a new Bombay, "beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth." Even now, in certain quarters of the city, the plans of that wise statesman, Sir Bartle Frere,—who acquired, in the ranks of the Indian Civil Service, the large experience and the knowledge of the people, which so eminently fitted him for the office of Governor, are on their way to accomplishment. The magnificent public buildings on the Esplanade were the first fruits of his labors, and now, for years, the merchant princes, the great mill-owners, the successful members of learned professions, who have accumulated wealth under our rule, have shown that they are no longer content with the dingy dwellings in the native towns in which they spent their youth and early manhood. They are building palaces of stone for themselves in districts at one time practically reserved for Europeans who are now simply crowded out and forced to take shelter in tents on the Esplanade or in bungalows in outlying districts of the city. The situation thus created is uncomfortable enough for European residents; but it illustrates in a remarkable manner, not mearly the impartiality of our rule, but also the material benefits derived under it by certain classes of the people.

I speak with some confidence of the general feeling of the people of India towards our rule, because though my own experience is confined to the Bombay Presidency, yet it was a long experience and extended to many parts of the Presidency; and, though I may be pardoned for believing that our Bombay methods compare favourably, in some respects, with those of other Provinces, yet, on the whole, I believe also that what is true of the state of the people of the Bombay Presidency is true generally for the whole of India; for the officers who control the whole administration and those who are employed in the collection and administration of the land revenue, or on other executive duties or in the administration of justice, are recruited, for all provinces, from the same classes and have similar qualifications and similar training; and if such officers do good work, to the satisfaction of the people, in one important Presidency, we should all have heard of the catastrophe, if the machinery of civil administration worked by their brother-officers had broken down elsewhere. It would be strange indeed if carefully devised schemes for the

RECRUITMENT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE,

modified from time to time, as the need arose or seemed to arise, were to fail in their object. How carefully we have sought the best available material a little consideration will show. Leaving out of account the clerical and ministerial staff employed in all courts and offices the members of which are generally appointed by the heads of offices, we find that the judicial and revenue departments, to which we must mainly direct our attention this evening, are controlled and administered by an Imperial Service, recruited in England, and by Provincial and Subordinate Services, recruited in India. It is by the members of the Imperial Civil Service that the highest responsibilities of administration are borne. That Service includes all natural-born subjects of her majesty, (from all parts of the Empire), who choose to enter it through the open door of competition, in accordance with the prescribed rules. A certain proportion of the appointments held till within a few years ago by members of that service are now held by qualified Indians, selected in India, under the Provincial Service Rules, and in a small number of cases by "Statutory" Civilians, also selected in India, under a special Act. The concessions made under that Act and the Provincial Service Rules are in furtherance of the policy to freely and impartially admit "so far as may be" British Indian subjects of whatever race or creed to offices in the service of the Crown "the duties of which" in the words of the proclamation to which I have already referred "they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity to discharge." The object in view in recruiting the Imperial Civil Service by open competition in England,—and it is one in perfect harmony with the spirit of that proclamation,—is to obtain for the more responsible posts in the administration men possessing such physical, intellectual and moral qualities as will enable them to bear the severest strain that is likely to be put on them, not merely in the ordinary course of daily duties, but in times of exceptional stress also; and not merely that, but they must be sound exponents also of principles of good government essentially English; men devoted to duty and patient to hear both sides in a quarrel; yet of quick initiative and capable of quick and energetic action when a course of action has been decided upon, foes to every form of wrong, brave and self-reliant. We have been able to secure men of the right stamp, by the processes hitherto in force, and though we have been taunted with selfishness in reserving the Indian Civil Service as a hunting ground for our sons, the fact still remains that a vigorous English school-boy, of average or more than average talent, who is adventurous enough to seek an Indian career and enters the service after his character has been moulded by the thousand healthful influences and associations of school and University life in England and of an English home, is about as good material as can be desired for the purposes of the public service in India as of public life in England; and a youth so equipped for his life's work soon develops all that is best in him when he once assumes large official responsibilities, and acquires fresh stores of earnestness and zeal with every year of his official life. And as for the taunt of selfishness, it is scarcely justifiable, for, as I have already pointed out, the requisite material can, under present arrangements, be procured from any part of the Empire—from India, from Australia, from the Cape, from Canada. Still, for the present, at any rate, if my judgment is not altogether astray, such material can be best worked up in England for use in India. I spoke just now of

THE LARGE RESPONSIBILITIES OF INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS;

and I will now refer more definitely, and yet in general terms, to the kind of duties which individual members of the Civil Service are called upon to perform. And here again my remarks, though applicable mainly to the Bombay Presidency, will probably hold good, in a general way, for other Provinces also. In India, the lowest territorial unit of administration is the village, the Patel or head-man of which represents in his own person the cause of law and order and, according to his degree, the magisterial and executive functions of Government generally. Sometimes the duties are shared with a Revenue Patel and he is assisted by the village accountant, who keeps most elaborate and accurate accounts of the public revenue and other matters. A collection of a certain number of villages constitutes the geographical and administrative area known in the Bombay Presidency as a Taluka, which is under the special charge of a Native Collector or Mamlatdar, who is also a magistrate, his head assistant being also generally a magistrate, and a certain number of Talukas constitutes a Collectorate or District, at the head of which is the Collector, who is also the District Magistrate and is practically the local Governor, invested with large powers for the maintenance of the public peace, through the agency of the District Superintendent of Police, for the collection of the public revenue, and, for promoting in every conceivable manner the well being of the people. The Collectors have each two or more assistants, who are also magistrates, and are controlled by the Commissioners, who are rulers, under the immediate control of the Governor in Council, of divisions consisting each of several Collectorates. In the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind, there are four Commissioners. The average area governed by each of them exceeds 31,000 square miles—and is, therefore, a little more than one fourth of the area of the British Isles. The average population of each commissionership exceeds 4,700,000. That is it is about one eighth of the population of the British Isles. Including Sind and excluding the city of Bombay and Aden there are 23 Collectorates or Districts in the Bombay Presidency. The average area of each District amounts to 5431 square miles and the average population to 784,142. The two members of the Governar's Council, who, in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, exercise co-equal powers jointly with the Governor and are appointed to offices by her Majesty, the Commissioners of Provinces or Divisions, and the Collectors and the assistants with the exception of the small number of officers, already referred to, belonging to the Provincial and Statutory Services, are members of the Imperial Civil Service. This is the case also as regards the higher judicial officers, including, in the Bombay Presidency, three Judges of the High Court, who are appointed to their offices by her Majesty, the Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sudar Court,—the highest court of appeal,—in Sind, the Judges of first appeal in each District, who preside in the District Courts under the Code of Civil Procedure and are also Sessions Judges under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and their assistants. The Secretaries to Government, except in the Department of Public Works, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, the Post Master General, the Accountant-General and some political officers are also at present members of the Indian Civil Service. The offices of Municipal Commissioner, and Post Master General are not, however, reserved by law to the Civil Service. The office of Director General of Agriculture is also held in the Bombay Presidency by a civil servant and the office of Inspector General of Police was at one time so held. Two of the members of the Viceroy's Council and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the Punjab, the North Western Provinces and Burma are also members of the Indian Civil Service. It is obvious, therefore, that duties of special importance, on the right performance of which the safety and progress of the Empire largely depend, are demanded from the comparatively small staff of officers composing that service. The area of British India, including Upper and Lower Burma, but excluding the Feudatory States, comprises nearly 965,000 square miles, or nearly eight times that of the British Isles; and the population, at the date of the last census, in 1891, amounted to more than 221 millions or to nearly 6 times that of the British Isles. The administrative requirements of this wide extent of territory and this enormous population are provided for by about 1,000 officers of the Imperial Civil Service. That is to say, the proportion, roughly speaking, is one such officer to every 965 square miles of territory and 221,000 inhabitants. Other officers who are not members of the Imperial Civil Service are employed on important and responsible duties connected with the control and supervision of public works, public education, State forests, medical institutions and public sanitation. Hence the necessity for special care in recruiting for the higher civil offices of the Indian public service and for the policy which is content with no poorer recruiting ground than that which meets so completely the requirements of public life in England. The policy has been justified by its results. The high tone imparted to the civil administration by the great men—soldiers and civilians—who broadly laid its foundation has been maintained by the civilians and the soldier-civilians who have raised the superstructure to its present dimensions; and the touchstone of trouble has, in recent years, revealed to the whole civilized world the worth of the men who have borne with steadiness and vigour the unexampled strain which has been put upon them. I am enabled by the courtesy of Mr. Hartley, the Director of this Exhibition, to show you on the screen the portraits of some of the great Administrators of whom I have been speaking.

(To be concluded.)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A MATCH will be played on the Cooperage Ground this evening between the Rovers and Gymkhana. The undermentioned will represent the Rovers. Kick off at 5-20:—Goal—C. Howson; Backs—G. Walton, and W. Scrafton; Half Backs—W. J. Smarden, F. Parker and J. Strang; Forwards—W. B. Latta, R. M. Preston, W. Cheeseman, F. A. Thomas and P. Fischer.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK OF PLAGUE AND FAMINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, AUG. 18.

THE Honourable Mr. James visited this place on the 5th of this month, returning the next day. An entertainment in his honour was given by the Raja at the palace, where a few of the Europeans were also invited.

Two cases of plague occurred in the town but both of them were imported ones. The one was sent to the quarantine camp before it proved fatal, and about the other the authorities got information after the burial of the deceased, who was a Mahomedan woman. This person made her way to Kolhapur, concealing herself in a cart ostensably loaded with plantains. All the residents of the locality thus infected were sent to the quarantine camps and the place was thoroughly disinfected. The authorities appear to have been alarmed at the evident approach of the dreaded foe, and are contemplating measures which will have to be adopted should the epidemic break out in the town. The Dewan called a public meeting of the leading men in the Town Hall yesterday under orders of the Maharaja, and in explaining the object of the meeting told the people that they will have to render every assistance in their power to the authorities dealing with the suppression of plague. In case the necessity should arise the town must be evacuated, and the leading men are expected promptly to inform the authorities if they find any one evading the quarantine, and also if any plague case should occur and is attempted to be concealed. The Dewan assured those who had assembled that the Maharaja is very anxious that none of his subjects should be put to the least inconvenience, and should any one find any defect in the plague-measures adopted their communicating the same would be welcomed. An inspection of the whole of the town is said to be under contemplation. The Political Agent has ordered his office and other establishments, who were residing in the town, to leave the place at once and reside somewhere in the camp. The services of Rao Sahib Dada Nathajee Shelke have been engaged by the Darbar in connection with the plague-measures for six months. Mr. Shelke has distinguished himself as a medical man in Government service and is now enjoying his pension. His selection has given general satisfaction.

Some cases of plague are reported to have occurred at Ichalkaranjee, where the popular Chief of that state is said to have personally undertaken to superintend the measures adopted in connection therewith. He is very active and prompt in supplying the wants of those that have been removed from their houses. All measures of disinfection, etc., having been duly carried out, it is expected that no more plague-cases will occur there.

The plague in Sangli is raging more furiously than it did last year. The younger wife of the Chief there was attacked with the plague and died a few days ago. The Chief has left his palace and is gone to reside in the open; the people also have left their homes and have taken to the fields. To say that we have had no rain will not be mis-stating the case. The merchants in the town have stored a good supply of grain, owing to which the bazar-rates are not so bad as they otherwise would have been. If the local showers do not fall soon there is no possibility of even a four-anna crop. The river having never risen above its banks this year, there is no moisture in the ground where the second crop has to be depended upon. On the whole the state of things here is very gloomy indeed, and all the signs are said to be resembling those of 1876-77.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi, the newly-appointed District Deputy Collector, arrived here from Khandesh and received charge of the office of the Divisional Magistrate, Kalyan, in the Thana District, last week. Mr. D. Mirande, Abkari Inspector, Thana, is promoted to Third Grade Inspector from the 9th instant.

The Pokhran Tank (Municipal Reservoir), which supplies drinking water to the residents of Thana, is showing signs of scarcity and great anxiety in that direction is felt. The local Municipality is now taking special precautions to protect the water of the Tank. The Municipality would do very well in watching the several water-stands in the town, as a large quantity of water is allowed to run into drains by children, and if an example were made these young ones would not repeat this offence. The acting Collector of Thana, accompanied by the Executive Engineer of the District, the President, Chairman, and the Secretary of the Thana Municipality, visted the Pokhran Tank on Friday last.

The Nassick police have at last succeeded in capturing the notorious Sakhia Satpootia, a native of Jawhar (a native State in Thana), the leader of the gang of dacoits in Konkan; also the Ahmednagar police have apprehended Haibatia Khodia, of the village of Bhandar Dara in the Thana District, the head of the gang of robbers in the Deccan, a few days ago. The notorious dacoits committed depredations, and cut off noses and ears of Marwadis and burnt their account books, in the Deccan, Konkan, the Ghauts, and Kolwan during 1897-98. The special parties of several district police have been ordered to return to their head-quarter stations forthwith.

The hearing of the appeal case in which Benjiman Mendrikar, Saigaokar and Moses, Beni-Israels of Bombay, were the accused, took place before Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tyabjee, I. C. S., Sessions Judge of Thana, on Friday last. Mr. M. B. Tyabjee confirmed the sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour passed on the accused by R. B. Gupte, Special Magistrate of Thana.

On account of the breaking out of plague in Bhivandi in the Thana District the grain merchants have now closed their shops in the Bazaar Peith and gone to reside in the surrounding villages: the poor people are, therefore, unable to obtain grain in the town of Bhivandi and go to Kalyan to purchase supplies for their daily food. More than five hundred Julai Musalmans left for Yeola and Malegaum in the Nassick District lately.

Dead rats have been found in the Warders' Lines of the Special Prison Thana. All the warders were removed by order of the Superintendent of Jail to the temporary huts erected near the jail garden, on Thursday last.

The following are the numbers of attacks and deaths from plague reported during last week:—Three cases and one death on Monday, four cases and one death on Wednesday, and one case and two deaths on Thursday. A Brahmin named Kelkar, employed by Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Trimbak Acharya of Thana, died of plague on Friday last.

There were fifteen patients in the Special Plague Hospital at Utalsar under the medical treatment of Khan Bahadur Framroze Ardesar Moos, L. M. and S., Civil Surgeon of Thana, and twenty-five persons in the Municipal segregation camp near the Thana railway station yesterday, in charge of Azam Dinkar Ganesh, inspector of the Thana Municipality. Five births and twenty-five deaths (including nine deaths from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.

Twenty-two cents of rain fell here on Monday, thirty-nine cents on Tuesday, and nineteen cents on Wednesday. The total fall on Wednesday, August 16, was thirty-six inches and eleven cents. Total fall, same date last year, eighty-one inches and eight cents.

NAGPUR NOTES.

THE Chief Commissioner, we learn, owing to the scarcity of fodder and the appearance of cattle disease in several of the districts in the Province, has addressed the District Officers of the affected districts to render all possible assistance to agriculturists and others owing cattle so that they may assist in connection with the existing trouble. Accounts already show considerable loss of cultivators' cattle due to anthrax and other forms of disease to which cattle are prone, and to which they are greatly predisposed by want of sufficient nourishment. Mr. Ibbetson's advice and instructions do not come a moment too soon.

Mr. Playfair, D. S. P., has warned the public against bicycle thieves. Thefts of such machines have been of late frequent and the last victim is, we hear, Mrs. English, the wife of the Railway Police Inspector here.

Mr. T. R. Wynne, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, has strongly recommended to his Board of Directors, for favourable consideration, the desirability of allowing presidency allowance to the heads of the several departments of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company who are shortly to be removed from this to Calcutta his plea being that the city of palaces is more expensive to live in, the clubs are more luxurious, the golf and tennis grounds are more ostentatious, the theatres and balls are more gay, and the moves to Simla are more frequently needed; whereas on the other hand nothing has been advocated on behalf of the poor subordinates, the backbone of the official machinery.

The mortality returns of the Health Officer for Nagpur are as follows:—The total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 12th August, 1899, was 141 against 128 and 93 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 75. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 33 and 30, respectively, against 25 and 22 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 62·8 per mille per annum against 69·3, the mean of the last 3 years. The total number of births during the week was 145: the ratio per thousand of the population per annum being 64·7.

Nagpur is not free from plague, for apparently in the same quarter in which the plague appeared some months back the mortality to this fell disease was heaviest while it continued. Since the 25th ultimo there was noticed a somewhat abnormal mortality in circle No. 7, the immediate vicinity in which deaths, six in number, occurred, being known as Balaji Pant's waddy, and these cases were attributed to fever but their short duration and fatal termination aroused the suspicion that matters were not at all favorable. This led to the ward being placed under strict medical observation and a pronounced case of plague was detected on the 12th instant, the victim being a Brahmin mendicant. From the 12th a cause now and then occurred sporadically. A cordon of police has been posted round the affected area and the circles No. 7 and 8 are strictly paraded morning and evening by Mr. Greeny, special superintendent of plague operations.

The rains are still holding off. Food and fodder and water are getting not only scarce but dear. The election of the President of the Nagpur City Municipality took place on the 17th instant, the Honourable G. M. Chitnavis being re-elected the President for another trienniem, Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, Barrister-at-law, having withdrawn his candidature in favour of the honourable President.

The Chief Commissioner is doing his level best to meet the famine exigencies. The incoming new Chief Commissioner should find no difficulty to tide over any eventualities.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Nagpur the Right Revd. Dr. C. F. Pelvat, who has not been enjoying very good health of late, has changed his temporary residence to the beautiful seminary on the hill which is nearing completion. The Roman Catholic Community here had a tridum in honour of the consecration of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, suggested by the Pope in his encyclical letter. Sunday being the last day of the tridum the Very Revd. J. M. Crochet the Vicar-General of the Diocese, after celebrating Mass, repeated from the pulpit the Act of Consecration, the congregation joining him solemnly.

CRICKET.

CUSTOMS VS. B. I. S. N.

A match was played on Saturday, the 19th, on the Cooperage between the Customs Cricket Club "B." team and Eleven of the B. I. S. N. Cricket Club which resulted in a win for the former by an innings and 22 runs.

B. I. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E Boyd, b Cassels	1	b Cassels	0
R Williams, b Boylette	4		5
H Rix, l-b-w Boylette	2	b Boylette	11
C W Rix, b Boylette	2	b Boylette	14
R Oates, b Boylette	0	c Smith, b Cassels	2
S De Silver, b Cassels	3	b Cassels	7
J Andrew, b Cassels	12	b Boylette	0
P Good, b Boylette	0	b Boylette	2
McDonald, b Cassels	0	b Boylette	0
Hemmingway, not out	0	b Cassels	1
E Barrett, b Boylette	1	not out	0
Extras	0	Extras	2
Total	25	Total	44

CUSTOMS.

H Turner, b Rix	8
H Cassels, b De Silver	5
C F Smith, run out	11
V Gibbons, c Good, b Rix	8
P Boylette, b Rix	2
Geo Clarke, b Rix	1
Williams, b Good	34
F Hamsworth, b Good	17
Walmoly, b Hemmingway	0
Algar, c and b Hemmingway	1
Clifford, not out	4
Total	91

TELEGRAPH VS. A. N. S. C. C.

A match was played between the Telegraph Rec. Club and the Army and Navy Stores C. C. on Saturday, the 19th, resulting in a draw. Play did not begin till 3-10 p.m. owing to the players of the latter team not turning out. Scores:—

TELEGRAPH.

Troyal, b Gunner	4
Montgomery, st Stevenson, b Gunner	11
Rozario, b Fitzherbert	3
Harle, c Stevenson, b Pontz	8
Netscher, not out	29
Chitts, b Gunner	3
Johnson, c Gunner, b Vithal	7
Mason, b Vithal	0
Rodrigues, not out	15
Perkins	Did not bat.
J V D'Souza	
Extras	1
Total	81

A. AND N. STORES C. C.

Long, run out	3
Fitzherbert, b Johnson	1
Pereira, not out	9
Stevenson, b Chitts	2
Dean, b Chitts	1
Windsor, c Johnson, b Netscher	4
Pontz, c Netscher, b Chitts	1
Gunner	Did not bat.
Vithal	
Gonsalves	
Rebeiro	
Extras	3
Total	24

SUBMARINE CABLE C. C. vs. B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the former by 27 runs.

SUBMARINE C. C.

F A Mason, l-b-w Fido	45
H Blunt, b Dorabjee	0
A Thomas, b Fido	0
H Thomas, c substitute	0
A Spilling, c Joynt, b Fido	2
W King, c Thorpe, b Fido	5
M King, b Fido	9
A Barry, c Dorabjee, b Thorpe	2
T Lowe, c Peyton, b Dorabjee	4
W Maine, b Fido	2
J Royal, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	80

B. B. & C. I.

H Thorpe, b Mason	13
W Shaller, run out	3
C Fido, B H Thomas	7
Dorabjee, b W King	13
R Peyton, c King, b Mason	8
Tittle, c Thomas, b King	6
P Dracup, b Mason	0
Joynt, c Blunt, b Mason	0
J Irvine, b Mason	0
Dhunjishaw, not out	0
Substitute, b W King	1
Extras	2
Total	53

THE RECENT CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letter from "A lover of cricket" in your yesterday's issue calls for some further remarks, and I trust you will give me a corner in your esteemed columns. Your correspondent has made an assertion, unbacked by any arguments, that the Parsees are gradually falling off and that they are no more fit to measure swords with the Englishmen. I leave it to him to see how far he is correct in holding this opinion. If he has been reading all that has been said in the local press for the past few days about this great contest, he will have observed that people who know better, and who ought to know better, seem to hold the opinion that the Parsees have in no way deteriorated. Your correspondent, besides, appears to quite lose sight of the fact that cricket is, and has always been, a game of chance. I quite agree with him that want of practice and absence of Dr. Pavri are mere sham excuses and I should certainly be sorry to hear that the Parsees have been putting forth this ridiculous plea. They should remember that there is as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it. On the other hand, I consider it rather unfair on the part of your correspondent to attach any importance to the fact that the whole Parsee eleven failed to put up a score equalling that of Captain Greig *alone*. Has not this happened before in scores of important matches all the world over? Barring this individual score, has not the Parsee score nearly equalled that put up by the rest of the Englishmen.

"A lover of cricket" is surprised that Mistri failed so hopelessly in both the innings. Has not this happened before in the case of batsmen of established reputation? Has not this happend in the recent test matches between England and Australia. Excepting one or two solitary instances, where was poor Ranji in the English team? Nowhere; and yet is he not one of the greatest batsmen of our times? Your correspondent's surprise almost changes to disgust at the failure of the Parsee bowlers to dismiss Greig. But was not this very batsman, who played such dreadful havoc with Parsee trundling, dimissed for a small figure by the Parsees on Monday before last, when he played for the Poona Gymkhana? The failure of the bowlers, therefore, on Friday speaks nothing, although it speaks a lot for the prowess of the hero of the match. I will not say anything about the suggestion to pit a combined team of natives against the Europeans. It does not seem necessary to do so: not at this stage anyway.—Yours, &c. B.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

A Meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall of the University on Wednesday week to confer certain degrees *in absentia*, the Vice-Chancellor having appointed the 6th of September 1899 as a graduation day in accordance with Bye-Law 36, p. 27 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1898-99.

To receive the letter from Government on the subject of certain resolutions sent up to them for sanction.

To appoint the Chief Justice to Faculties (Bye-Law 3, page 24 of the Calendar for 1898-99).

It is notified that Mr. Principal M. Macmillan, B.A., has given due notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the Honourable Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, Kt., Chief Justice, be appointed to the Faculties of Arts and Law.

To consider an offer of Rs. 6,000, in three and a half per cent. Government paper, from Mr. Vassanji Trikamji Mulji for the foundation of a scholarship or prize in the name of his friend Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji, J. P., to be awarded annually to the Cutchi Lohana candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

It is notified that Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., has given due notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the offer be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate and that regulations be adopted for awarding the Scholarship.

To consider the subject of making the Lady Reay Gold Medal a triennial one, as the funds are not sufficient for an annual award.

It is notified that Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., has given due notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that in line 2, Regulation 1 of the Regulations relating to the Lady Reay Gold Medal, page 376 of the Calendar the word "annually" be left out and the words "once in every three years" inserted in its place.

To consider the subject of passing a special order under Section XII of the Act of Incorporation excusing the short attendance at College during the last term of those candidates who were declared in March last to have passed the Matriculation Examination of November 1898.

It is notified that Mr. Principal M. Macmillan, B.A., has given due notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the Senate pass a special order excusing the short attendance during the last term of the students who were declared in March to have passed the last Matriculation Examination.

To consider the subject of the standards for passing the Agricultural Examinations.

It is notified that the Honourable Mr. C. T. Burke, B. E., M.Inst.C.E., has given due notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that in the standards for passing the various examinations lately adopted by the Senate, and sanctioned by Government (vide pp. 413-414 of the Calendar for 1897-98), certain words be left out.

To consider the subject of adding Elementary Mensuration to the course prescribed for the University School Final Examination and of prescribing a more suitable Text-Book in Chemistry than the present one.

To consider the subject of allowing the old Diplomates in Agriculture to appear for the Previous Examination without keeping additional terms.

It is notified that Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, M. Inst.C.E., F.R.I.B.A., C.I.E., has given due notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that in the case of the old Diplomates in Agriculture, the operation of Regulation 11 in Arts, page 44 of the Calendar, as regards attendance be suspended.

To consider the question of the institution of a Degree in Agriculture instead of the present Diploma.

To consider the subject of re-arranging the course for the Diploma (or Degree) in Agriculture as the subject of Mathematics has been excised from the course for the First Examination in Agriculture, on account of the Previous Examination having been made the Entrance Examination to the course for the Diploma (or Degree).

To consider the subject of withdrawing the recognition granted to the Maratha College and the Collegiate Institution as they have ceased to educate up to the University standard.

It is notified that the Hon'ble Mr. C. T. Burke, B. E., M. Inst. C.E., has given due notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the recognition in the Faculty of Arts granted to the Maratha College and the Collegiate Institution for the purposes of the Previous Examination be withdrawn.

NOT HEAVY TO HIM.

THE man on the elephant's back is nothing to the elephant. The big beast doesn't mind him any more than one of those immense dray horses you see in London minds the brass ornaments on his harness. Yet on my back or yours the man would be a load; and, if fastened to a lark's wings, the little brasses would hold him to the earth.

Thus, we are reminded, my thoughtful friends, that there are no absolute facts. The burden depends on the back. Albeit Samson walked off with the gates of Gaza, an ordinary garden gate would, I am sure, prove all that we should want to lug. It follows that weight or heaviness can, as the advertisements say, "be supplied in a variety of styles."

When, for example, Mr. Sidney Challenger mentions in a letter that at a certain period he was "heavy," he does not mean that he tipped the scales at a stone or two more than usual. His horse would have felt *that*, in case he rode one; but the truth is that at the time referred to he was actually under his proper weight by several pounds.

What he wants us to understand is that he was *heavy to himself*; it was not an increase of *weight* but an increase of *weakness*, having practically the same result. His explanation is that in the early part of 1890 he began to feel ill and out of sorts. He went about in a mazy way, feeling badly without knowing what the trouble was or how to account for it.

"I had," Mr. Challanger goes on to tell us, "a nasty taste in the mouth and no relish for my meals." But eat we all must, or starve; and eat *he* did. Not much, though. At best it was a forced business. Nothing tasted natural or good, and he took just enough to keep him going until the next meal time should come round.

"And even for that I had to suffer," he says. "After getting it down I had, almost immediately, a sense of fulness or distension at the stomach and pain at the chest as if a bit of food had lodged there—which couldn't be."

No, nothing lodged anywhere. What there was of it went straight down into Mr. Challenger's stomach, where it at once began to ferment and produce a gas which caused the feeling of fullness, while the irritated nerves set up the pain. It was not too much food, but food not digested—food turned sour in the stomach—with the whole body behind it failing of the needed stimulus and nourishment of food, and wondering what the matter was. It was this state of matters that made him, to use his own words, "heavy, drowsy, and languid."

Any river in England, after a long drought in summer, looks just as Mr. Challenger *felt*—heavy, droway, and languid. And for an identical reason —the lack of necessary supplies. Wait an instant, though! Don't miss the point.

The rain, when it comes, fills the river by a thousand little channels falling directly into it Not so as to food and body. Between *them* is a process; a mechanical, chemical and vital operation—digestion. Mark you that and act accordingly. Whether in the sky or on the ground water is water—the same thing.

But food and body are not the same thing. The first must be transmuted into the second by the miracle called digestion; for of all God's ways in nature none is more awful, more amazing, more glorious. And, when impeded or overborne, none which punishes the interference more certainly and swift.

"I got little or no sleep," continues our friend, "and awoke in the morning tired out, as after a hard day's work. Presently I could hardly walk, for very weakness, and from time to time had to give up work altogether. No medicine helped me—and I tried plenty.

"After three wretched years of this, Mrs. Bird, of Tallistorn, told my wife about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and through her, advised me to try it. She said my ailment was indigestion and the Syrup would cure it. And it did. One bottle greatly relieved me. I could eat freely, and food agreed with him. I persevered with the remedy and got strong as ever. All the pain and heaviness left me, and I felt light and energetic, although I have gained in weight.—(Signed) SYDNEY CHALLANGER, Gladstone Villa, Cwm, near Waunllwyd, Mon., August 30th 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 19.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Capt W W Clemesha, MB, BS, IMS Bengal, was on privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 12th Jan 1899.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Richard Harington Esq. Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, vice the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, appointed to be Chief Justice of the High Court of judicature at Bombay.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr A M Reather, Offg Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, in charge of the Pegu Circle, Lower Burma, is granted privilege leave for three and-a-half months, under articles 291 and 292 (ii) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th Aug 1899.

Mr E S Carr, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Convr, 3rd grade, and to be in charge of the Pegu Forest Circle, during Mr Reuthe's absence, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt P C Searle, I S C, Wing Officer, 9th Regt of Bo Infy, is appointed to be Cant Magte of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 3rd Aug, 1899, and until further orders.

The services of Capt C H Roe, R E, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his plague duties in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr A N Stathacopulos as acting Vice-Consul for Greece at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr P N Stathacopulos.

Capt F G Beville, I S C, a Political Asst of the 2nd (offg Political Agent of the 4th) class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Asst Commissioner of Merwara, with effect from the 31st July, 1899.

With reference to the notifications of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, Nos 236-I and 237-I, dated the 23rd Jan 1884, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut F McConaghey, I S C as Asstt to the Govr Genl's Agent in Rajputana, to be the Magte of Abu, vice Capt A F Bruce, with effect from the 3rd Aug, 1899.

The following appointments are made to the Khyber Rifle Corps:—Lieut A C Stewart, I S C to be Adjt of the 1st Battn, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th July, 1899; Lieut E G Drummond, I S C, to be Qrmr, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th July, 1899; Capt P C Eliott-Lockhart, D S O, I S C to be 2nd-in-Comd of the 1st Battn, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st July, 1899; and Lieut A L Bickford, I S C to be Adjt of the 2nd Battn, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th July, 1899.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H C Sheridan, Offg 2nd Asst Director Genl of the Post Office of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th Aug 1899.

The following acting appointments are made during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Sheridan, or until further orders:—Mr Knox Homan, Offg 3rd Asst Director Genl, to officiate as 2nd Asst Director Genl and Mr P J Gorman Supt, Railway Mail Service, to officiate as 3rd Asst Director Genl, of the Post Office.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt H A Iggulden, Derbyshire Regt, Station Staff officer, Naini Tal, to be a Station Staff officer of the 1st class in the Bengal Command, vice Major E A G Gosset, appointed to the Dist Staff, dated 3rd July 1899.

The undermentioned Lieuts of the Indian Medical Service, appointed to the commands noted below in G G O No. 312 of 1899, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified:—J C H Leicester and C Hudson Bengal; G King, T S Ross and G P T Groube Madras, 22nd April 1899.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major E S F Walker, R A, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, to be Supt, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore; Major T E Rowan, R A, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class and offg 2nd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 2nd class; and Capt S Lethbridge, R A, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, and offg Supt, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, with effect from the 12th Aug 1899, vice Col P F M Baddeley, R A, Supt, retired.

Capt W Maileson, R A Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class; and Lieut J E H Young, R A, offg Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class,—with effect from the 6th Aug 1899, vice Capt M W S Pasley, R A, reverted to regimental duty.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut H G T Costley, Dorset Regt, offg wing officer, 5th Regt of Madras Infy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the 4th Jan 1898, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieut G E B Oldfield, East Surrey Regt, offg wing officer, 14th Regt of Madras Infy, 27th July 1899, and Second-Lieut Oldfield will rank as a Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps, from the 27th July 1899, subject to H M's approval.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Captains to be Majors:—13th August 1899.—Bt Mjr F Cambell, D S O, G H Weller, H J Bremner, G P Ranken, Bt Mr C P Cambell, J M Fleming, W W Battiscombe, W A B Dennys, J Lampen, W H Dobbie, N C Perkins, J Vans-Agnew, T H Plumber, Bt-Mjr W G Alban, E A Kettlewell, C G F Edward, Bt-Mjr R H Twigg, H Hamilton, J R Dunlop-Smith, R H Light, F W Repton, Bt-Mjr R G Egerton, R F H Anderson, Bt-Major R M Maxwell-T H Bairnsfather, E C W Mackenzie-Kennedy, L S Newmarch, J H Smith, W Thuillier, A E S Searle, E J Carter, L E Cooper, E B Burton, G F Rowcroft, D S O, W Prior M A Kerr, Bt-Major D C F Macintyre, A R Browning, A Beale, C H C Heyman, J R C Colvin, W J R Wickham, H G Sutton, and P B Vaughan.

Second-Lieuts to be Lieuts—F G Moore, 10th July; C A James, 13th July; and W W Van Someren, D S O, 22nd July.

NATIVE ARMY.

No 5 Bombay Mountain Battery—Havildar Ram Singh to be Jemadar with effect from the 22nd July 1899, vice Narayan Singh transferred to the pension establishment.

RETIREMENTS.

Col H O Woodhouse I S C is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st Aug 1899 subject to H M's approval.

Col W J Morse I S C is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 31st Aug 1899 subject to H M's approval.

Lieut-Col W H Young, I S C is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th May 1899, subject to H M's approval.

Capt W F M Ian Fraser, I S C has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th July 1899, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to HM's approval; Hony Capt H Roberts, Senior Asst Surgn Indian Subordinate Medical Dept, Madras, 24th May 1899. Honry Capt J B Maloney, Senior Asst Surgn, Indian Subordinate Medical Dept, Bombay,—9th March 1899.; and Hony Capt W H Pitts Depy Commissary, Public Works Dept, Bombay, 1st July 1899.

REWARDS.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion, under the provisions of clause 95, India Army Circulars, 1895, for services with the Chitral Relief Force, 1895:—Sergt R R Edwards, Commissariat-Transport Dept, Bengal, to be Sub-Condr; with effect from the [illegible] March 1898.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Unattached List, Madras Command, is awarded the silver medal for long service and good-conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 30th June 1899:—Store Sergt J Collins, Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Unattached List, Bombay Command, is awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 30th June 1899:—Sergt S [illegible] Tucker, H E the Govrs' Band.

GOOD-SERVICE PENSIONS.

On the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt have been pleased to confer a good-service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:—From the 28th Feb 1899, in room of Genl E F Chapman, C B, who has vacated in consequence of his succession to the colonel's allowance—"Col Celadon Charles Brownlow."

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W Harwood, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st July 1899.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable E H S Napier, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways on return from leave, was placed on special duty in the Office of the Manager, North Western Railway, from the 12th to the 14th June, inclusive, and was thereafter appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways Bombay, until further orders.

It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majestys Secretary of State for India in Council has sanctioned a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 1,12,94,071 for the construction of the South Behar Railway, 78·83 miles in length. The Line has been completed and opened for traffic.

Mr J E Dallas, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence of Mr. W E Meares, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 232, dated 25th June 1898, it is hereby notified that the appointment of Mr. T W Stewart to the Provisional Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, (on the States Railway List, has effect from the 15th June 1898.

Mr. C. L. Biscoe in Class II, Grade I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent North-Western Railway, with temporary rank in Class I, Grade 3 of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. Vining, on furlough, or until further orders.

With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 118, dated the 10th April 1899, Mr L C D Bean will, on relief of his duties as officiating Deputy Traffic Supt, N-W Railway, by Mr C L Biscoe, revert to his substantive appointment of Dist Traffic Supt on that Railway in Class II, Grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

Mr. A. B. Gatherer Superintending Engineer, 1st Class Burma, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Public Works Departments, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st July 1899, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. J. Richard, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Algie, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, vice Mr. Gatherer.

Mr. A. B Phelan, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th August 1899, during the absence of the Honourable Mr J. S. Beresford, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. R. A. Molloy, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, vice Mr Phelan.

DISGRACEFUL Police conduct is reported from Mandalay where considerable commotion, was recently caused by "a Burman stepping out of a gharry and forcing into it a rather nice looking Burmese young woman of about 20 years of age and of respectable appearance." This daring act, we are told, was committed at noonday and "not a single policeman" was on the spot although fully an hour was taken in the attempt at abduction. One of the knights of the baton is reported to have turned up after an hour and then he delayed so much by pulling off his boots in order to pursue the disturber of the peace that the latter was far away when he was just ready to give him chase.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	3	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	1	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	6
Hospitals	0	7	12
Total	8	14	101
Total plague deaths to date	47,317	41,427	
Same date last year	25	26	113

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	2

ENCHANTED INDIA.

ONE often hears and even reads marvellous travellers' stories of the seemingly supernatural powers of the Indian conjuror; but most of them stand examination badly, and as a rule those who have resided any time in the country are unanimously agreed that the Indian artiste compares very poorly with the wizards of the West. However in a book just published under the name of "Enchanted India" we find the subject brought up again in rather a prominent way. The author, Prince Karageorvitch, a scion of the house of Servia, is well known as a man of letters, and though a Prince is a person of more than ordinary shrewdness and observation. He met his magician in the railway train at Bhownugger, when he was on a tour in India a couple of years ago, and the following is his account of the adventure:—

"At a station where we stopped a man with a broad jolly smiling face got into the carriage. He was a juggler and a magician, could do whatever he would, and at the time when the line was opened he threatened that if he were not allowed to travel free he would break the trains into splinters. The officials had a panic and the authorities were so nervous that they gave way; so he is always travelling from one station to another, living in the carriages. He came into ours as if he was at home, and amused himself by worrying me. At first he made believe to throw my rings out of the window, substituting others, I know not how, which I saw fall on the line and roll into the grass on the bank. My watch got into his hands and vanished. I found it in my friend T's pocket, and afterwards in a basket of provender, closed at Bhownugger and which I opened with my own hands. The man was dressed in blue and silver, his belt studded with four-anna pieces; hanging to his girdle was a whole array of small knives, sheathes and boxes. With his sleeves turned up to the elbows he fairly amazed me, conjuring away into the air eight rupees that filled his hands, and finding them again one by one in our pockets, bags and plaids."

Perhaps the reader will think that with the exception of the train destroying capacities, which rest on the conjuror's own statement, there was nothing in what the simple-minded Prince describes that could be strictly called marvellous. However it seems that the performer is a famous personage not only in Bhownugger, but all over Bombay and Gujarat. A native paper we are told started a correspondence about him in its columns some time ago, and numbers of marvellous anecdotes were forthcoming about his feats. It was said that many Europeans who had seen them had been wonder-struck, but Prince Karageorvitch is apparently the first who has recorded his impressions in print.—*Pioneer.*

JULY 30 was the first anniversary of Prince Bismarck's death. Many German papers, including not a few of those which opposed him bitterly during his lifetime, published highly laudatory articles on the occasion. About 1,000 people visited Friedrichsruh. The Bismarck Mausoleum was only opened to the members of the Bismarck family and to neighbours and their relations. An impressive memorial sermon was preached. Prince Herbert Bismarck was unable to restrain his tears. It is expected that the mausoleum will be opened on September 1.

THE 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, who have been twelve years on Indian and Egyptian service—making their celebrated charge at Omdurman, under Colonel Martin, just eleven months ago—are to be brought home in November, and are expected to arrive at Southampton, in the Simla, on the 10th of that month. The regiment, which has been nearly three years in Egypt, and has been transformed from Hussars to Lancers during that period, is to be relieved by the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, from Meerut.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE "Prado Sand," or monozite, used in making the incandescent mantles for the "Auer" gas lamps, is found at Bahia, Porto Leguro, and the Matto Grosso, in Brazil. It is of a dark yellow, resembling gold, and is very heavy. It consists chiefly of the rare metal cerium, with aluminium, iron, lanthanum, thorium, and yttrium. These sands, formerly worthless, are now very valuable.

Professor Thorndike, of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, has made experiments to see whether the study of a session at school fatigues the pupils mentally. The same tasks were set to one batch of pupils early and to another late in the session. The results tend to show that on the whole the work of the session does not diminish the vigour of the mind.

According to M. Vilcoq, the Professor of Agriculture, Montargis, France, chemical manures are often serviceable in augmenting the yield of barley and oats. Sulphate of ammonia is most advantageously employed in soils of a certain consistency, and nitrate of soda in light soils.

The goat has fallen into disrepute in Western Europe, but it is really a serviceable animal, of which much was made in ancient times, and might be made again. Goat milk is richer in caseine than cow milk, and in a more digestible form, so that in the mountains of Haute-Alsace, Switzerland, the doctors prescribe goat cream or butter, containing all the caseine, to weakly children.

Dr. Boudard prefers goat to cow milk because it carries no danger of tuberculosis or syphilis. Goat milk, in fact, is nearly the same in composition with that of a young mother. It is even better, because it contains more salts, which favour the bony system. It is free from transmicroble maladies, and is said to cure constitutional syphilis in new-born infants.

Dyspeptics can take goat milk when cow milk disagrees with them. It is true that some goat milk has a peculiar odour, the "hircine odour," but according to M. Crepin, the distinguished naturalist, an enthusiast for goats, only from some goats. It depends on the nourishment of the animal. "I have 50 goats, whose milk has no hircine odour whatever," he says. "It is even as agreeable as that of the best cows. Only when it ages this milk has the goatish savour." Cow butter is dangerous for giving tuberculosis, but goat butter is harmless, and ought, according to Dr. Prompt, to take its place. M. Crepin has a model "goatery" at Vaugirard, Paris.

"Agnoline" is a new unguent for the skin made from sheep's wool by MM. Cordier and Deslandres, 22, Due Duban, Paris. It has a composition resembling that of the wax produced by the human skin, which absorbs it quickly. Consequently it will be useful in medicine as the basis of ointments. Moreover, it is good for preserving the skin, that is to say, as a cosmetic.

It is thought that some balloons have been set on fire by electricity in the atmosphere, and Dr. Tuma in the "Sitzunsberichte" of the Vienna Academy of Sciences has described the result of his observations on atmospheric electricity during seven ascents made for the purpose.

The "Bower-birds" of Australia and Papua, which make "runs" or "bowers" of grass, are described, with photographs, by Mr. A. J. Campbell, of Melbourne, in the "Proceedings of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh." These "bowers" are different from the nests of the birds, which are built from 10 to 15 feet above the ground, and usually contain two or three white eggs finely pencilled. The Satin Bower-bird decorates its bower with gay parrot feathers; the Spotted, the Great, the Queensland, and the Regent Bower-birds prefer bones and shells. When a glittering object, for example, a jewel, is lost in a district of Bower-birds it is well to look for it in their bowers. Some of the bowers of grass and sticks are four to six feet high.

The Tooth-billed Cat-bird of North Queensland, according to Mr. Campbell, clears a space of ground for its "run" and lays it with leaves of a certain tree. The Gardener-bird of New Guinea is the most expert architect of all. It builds a hut covered with orchids, having a mossy lawn in front, ornamented with brilliant flowers and berries.

M. Doyen, 18, Rue des Plantes, Brussels, has invented a folding portable bridge and cart which will be useful in the Colonies and for military purposes. The bridge is made on the "jumpingjack" principle, or hinged crossbeams, and folds up on a wheelbarrow or lorry.

The West Indian "life plant" springs from a leaf, two or three inches long. In from six weeks to three months the mother leaf shrivels, and young plants can be cut off with scissors and planted, or the entire leaf can be buried. The plants now thrive quickly, and reach their full height of four feet with graceful red and yellow flowers.

Much indiarubber is brought from Peru to Para, in Brazil, for exportation. It is traced by M. Hubert, of the Para Museum, to a species of Castilloa, possibly identical with the Castilloa of Central America.

Before and since the capture of Manila, American prospectors have been looking for gold in the island of Luzon, of the Philippines, and have discovered some very rich veins. Many of the American soldiers belonging to Western States intend to remain in the Philippines after the peace. Old miners from Cripple Creek and Klondyke have also arrived at Manila.

The Americans are calling out for an invention which will guard wood from the white ants of the tropics. A fortune waits the man who finds a cheap process.

Klamath Falls, Oregon, is perhaps the "snakiest" place on earth, owing to a scarcity of the birds which prey on them. The land along the river front fairly swarms with harmless varieties in lines, groups, rows, and masses. They hibernate in holes and bask in the summer sun unmolested.

In connection with the weighing of paper with provisions, a Baltimorean has calculated that in Baltimore the paper amounts to about 10 per cent. of the total for a day's purchase, and in a list of supplies costing 1 dollar 40 cents, he found the paper weighed along them cost the purchaser 14¾ cents.

The engineer of the Montreal Harbour Commission reports that even when the scheme of the Canadian Niagara Power Company to utilise 120,000 horse-power of the Falls in generating electricity is fully realised, it will be possible to utilise 600,000 horse-power more without impairing the scenic grandeur of the Falls.

The Institution of Electrical Engineers is to have a reunion in Switzerland. Parties will leave on August 31st and September 1st, travelling by way of Bale, Zurich, Lucerne, &c. The power stations of Rheinfelden, Schaffhausen, and Kander, various electrical works and railways, &c., will be visited, and a banquet will be offered the members by their Swiss hosts. Ladies may accompany the parties.

An ingenious machine for printing in colours invented by Mr. Ivan Orloff, chief engineer and manager of the Russian Government printing works at St. Petersburg, has just been set up in London, and a company has been formed to develop the use of the machine for supplying coloured illustrations for periodicals and books. In colour printing by the ordinary method the successive colours are applied one at a time as the preceding one becomes dry. By means of the Orloff machine the whole of the colours required in a picture are printed at a single turn of the cylinder. If a picture has to be printed in, say, four colours, four separate blocks are arranged around the curved surface of the cylinder. As each block passes a particular point, the roller carrying the colour required by the block is made to fall upon it by a system of cams. Each block thus receives the coloured ink intended for it in the course of a revolution of the cylinder. All the printing surfaces, as soon as they are inked, transfer their designs to a composition roller which they pass, and this in turn transfers the combined coloured design to a final surface or *forme* carried on the same cylinder as the separate blocks, and from this *forme* the fully coloured picture is imprinted upon paper at one impression. The fundamental idea of the machine is thus to print the separate colours in succession upon a common surface, and then to use the single surface as the *forme* in the final printing. These operations go on continuously. The cylinder completes one revolution in one-twentieth of a minute, within which time every colour surface has been inked and re-inked with its proper colour, and has delivered the result to the *forme* to be impressed upon paper. The results are very effective, and the "register" is perfect, no matter how many colours are used. The machine appears to mark a distinct development of methods of printing in colours.

VACCINATION IN THE PUNJAB.

A COMPARISON of the last two triennial periods shows that in the Punjab there has been an increase in the primary vaccinations and an improvement in the percentage of successful results in both primary and re-vaccinations. The number of re-vaccinations fell off largely as result of an order enforcing the seven years' limit before re-vaccinations were performed. Previously the people would appear to have so enjoyed the process of vaccination that they had it repeated at freqent intervals, thus inflating the returns and giving a false impression as to the actual value of the work done by the department. Carelessness of the staff and the inefficiency of the lymph prepared at the Vaccine Lymph Depot were assigned as the reasons for a great falling off in the number of vaccinations in 1897-98, but the inquiry which ensued was unsatisfactory as it failed to show in what districts carelessness occurred and how the failure of the lymph affected the number of operations as opposed to the percentage of success attained in them. A change was made in the system of work by vaccinators, and with a view to prevent their absenting themselves from their posts without leave and fudging reports as if they had done their duty instructions were issued for the men to work in bodies under the immediate control of the native supervisors instead of independently in pairs as hitherto. The instructions for the change, however, appear to have been ill-understood, and the results have hardly realised expectations. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore thinks that a circular should be issued by the Sanitary Commissioner stating precisely what the system is and how it is to be worked, so that all concerned may know clearly what is expected of them. As to the failure in the supply of animal lymph preserved in vaseline it is reported that the Amritsar Depot failed as a source of supply owing to the difficulty in procuring buffalo calves and the hostility of vaccinators; the lymph is said to have failed owing to the carelessness of its preparation. It is reported that the preserved lymph is running the buffalo lymph very close in respect of results, and the Lieutenant-Governor therefore delays issuing orders in regard to a proposal for increasing the efficiency of the Amritsar Depot by moving it to Lahore until the result of further experiments with the lymph paste is known. Vaccination appears to meet with fair attention in the Native States. In the Punjab the average number vaccinated in each year of the triennial period was 655,596 primary vaccinations and 207,328 re-vaccinations.

THE PACIFICATION OF CANDIA.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been issued containing a report of the provisional British administration of Candia during the seven and a half months ending on June 16 last. The report states that a large district which had been for nearly two years the scene of hostilities between the Cretans of rival creeds had been disarmed and pacified, and such security and order established that the return of crime for the month preceding the drawing up of the report showed only one case of sheep-stealing for the whole province. A smart, efficient, and purely Cretan force of gendarmerie, about 600 strong, and composed of Moslems and Christians, has been raised, clothed, equipped, and drilled. Over 8,000 Christian refugees have been restored to their homes and property. The revenue, which in the month preceding the British administration was about 800*l.*, has risen to over 3,500*l.*, and now shows a substantial surplus of receipts over expenditure. The gaols have been emptied, courts of justice established all over the province, and public works initiated. The sanitation of Candia has been properly organised, a postal service has been established, and a large number of schools have been opened. In acknowledging the report Lord Salisbury wrote to Sir H. Chermside on June 14:—

The manner in which districts so recently the scene of violent disturbances, and where the elements for fresh outbreaks still existed, were brought into a peaceful and orderly condition, the surrender of fire-arms by the inhabitants obtained, the town of Candia brought into proper sanitary condition, an efficient system of police and civil and criminal justice introduced throughout the province, and efficient arrangements made for collection of taxes, registration of property, assistance to education, and regular postal communication—above all, the confidence which the officers emyloyed appear to have inspired in the population with whom they had to deal, and the quiet and business-like manner in which all these measures were brought into operation, reflect the highest credit on all concerned.

The names of the officers who are mentioned in the despatch as having carried out the administration with "zeal, industry, tact, and devotion to duty" are:—

Major W. E. Fairholme, C.M.G., R.A., assistant commissioner.

Capt. F. C. Shaw, 1st Derbyshire Regt., governor of Candia.

Capt. D. Sapte, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, district commissioner, Pediada.

Capt. A. Lyon, 1st Border Regt., chief of police, Candia.

Capt. G. du Maurier, 3rd Royal Fusiliers, president, Juge de Paix Court, Candia.

Capt. C. D. Vaughan, 1st Border Regt., district commissioner, Kenurio and Pyrgiotissa.

Capt. J. E. Gough, 2nd Rifle Brigade, district commissioner, Malevisi.

Lieut. G. Paley, 2nd Rifle Brigade, district commissioner, Temenos.

Lieut. O. D. Blunt, Connaught Rangers, orderly officer to Governor of Candia.

Lieut. T. G. C. Bliss, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, second in command, Candia Police.

Lieut. H. G. Lynch Staunton, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, assistant district commissioner, Monofatsi.

Lieut. F. W. Radcliffe, 2nd Dorset Regt., chief of police, Kenurio.

Lieut. T. H. M. Clarke, D. S. O., Royal Army Medical Corps, in charge of Sanitation, Candia.

Lieut. A. S. Peebles, 1st Suffolk Regt., chief of police, Temenos.

Lieut. J. J. Ronald, 1st Highland Light Inf., chief of police, Pediada.

Lieut. S. J. Carey, 1st Suffolk Regt., chief of police, Monofatsi.

Lieut. J. Harington, 2nd Rifle Brigade, assistant district commissioner, Kenurio and Pyrgiotissa.

Lieut. G. B. Byrne, 2nd Rifle Brigade, assistant district commissioner, Temenos.

Lieut. H. T. C. Singleton, 1st Highland Light Inf., chief of police, Malevisi.

Lieut. G. C. D. Fergusson, 2nd Rifle Brigade, assistant district commissioner, Malevisi.

Lieut. F. O. Barketh Lancashire Fusiliers, chief of police, Pyrgiotissa.

Second Lieut. F. Fosting 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, Assistant district commissioner, Pedida.

The following officers of the garrison are also mentioned for their services in assisting in the trial of criminal cases between Cretans:—

Major G. Cockburn, D. S. O., 2nd Rifle Brigrde.

Major E. W. Dashwood, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers.

Capt. J. H. L. White, late 1st Northumberland Fusiliers.

My acknowledgments and thanks are specially due to—

Major W. E. Fairholme, C. M. G., R. A., assistant commissioner.

Capt. F. C. Shaw, 1st Derbyshire Regt., governor of Candia.

Capt. D. Sapte, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, district commissioner.

Capt. C. D. Vaughan, 1st Border Regt., district commissioner.

Capt. J. E. Gough, 2nd Rifle Brigade, district commissioner.

Lieut. G. Paley, 2nd Rifle Brigade, district commissioner.

Capt. A. Lyon, 1st Border Regt., chief of police, Candia city.

Capt. G. du Maurier, 3rd Royal Fusiliers, president of Juge de Paix

Court, Candia, and vice-president of Criminal Tribunal.

Lieut. T. H. M. Clarke, D.S. O., Royal Army Medical Corps, sanitary officer; and to

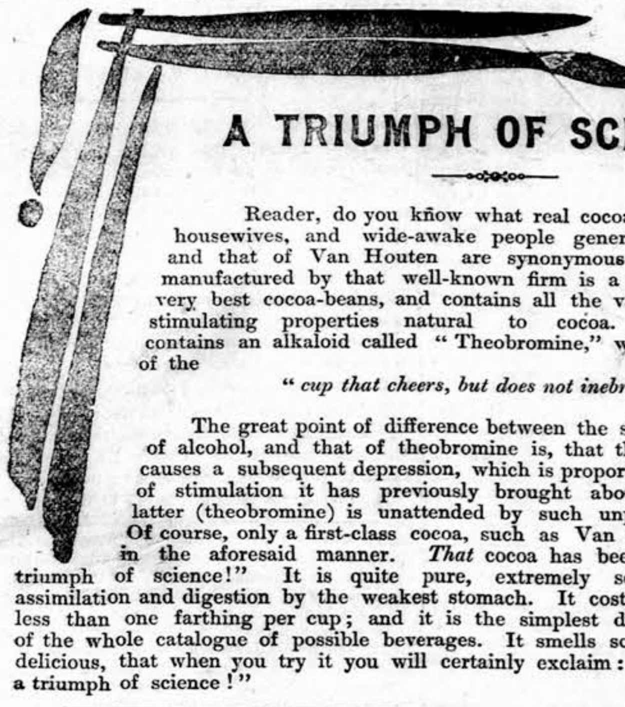
Major G. Cockburn, D. S. O., 2nd Rifle Brigade, for his valuable services as president of the Penal Tribunal.

A telegram of July 28 from the correspondent of the *Times* at Candia says:—The British Commissioner and the British Governor of Candia left yesterday in her Majesty's cruiser Astroea. They were accompanied to the landing-place by the Mahomedan and Christian notables.

The civil government at Retimo was handed over to the local authorities on July 28 by the Russians with great ceremony. Prince George and Admiral Skrydloff arrived to-day in the Russian flagship, and were invited to a grand dinner by the Russian officers. The Russian Civil Governor and his staff are departing to-morrow. The town is *en fete*. Prince George returns to Candia to-night.

AT the Army Medical School at Netley on July 29 Lieut.-Gen. Sir George White presented the prizes to the successful candidates in the presence of a brilliant company. The Herbert prize of 20*l.* for the highest proficiency in special subjects was awarded to E. D. W. Greig, of the Indian Medical Service; the Martin Memorial Gold Medal, for the highest place in military medicine, to C. Dykes, of the Indian Medical Service; the Parkes Memorial Medal, for the highest place in hygiene, to W. C. H. Foster, Indian Medical Service; the Montefiore medal and 20 guineas to H. H. Norman, of the Royal Army Medical Corps; and the Charmont Pathology prizes to W. F. Harvey, Indian Medical Service.

Sir HENRY THOMPSON describes natural aperient waters as vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared; and "HUNYADI JANOS" as "THE MOST CONCENTRATED OF THE SALINE GROUP." Annual sale six million bottles. Signature, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, on label secures genuineness.



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"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
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Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.
NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.
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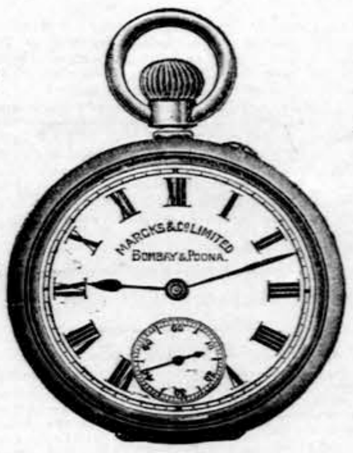

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